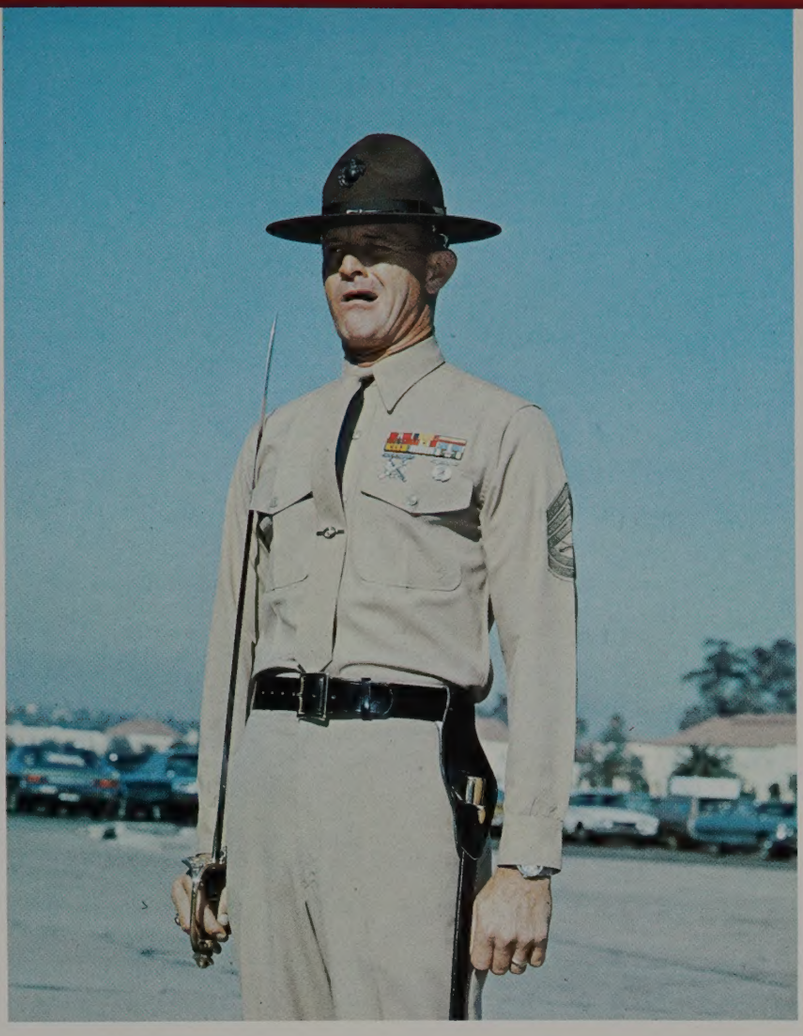
1970 · SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA

# MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT



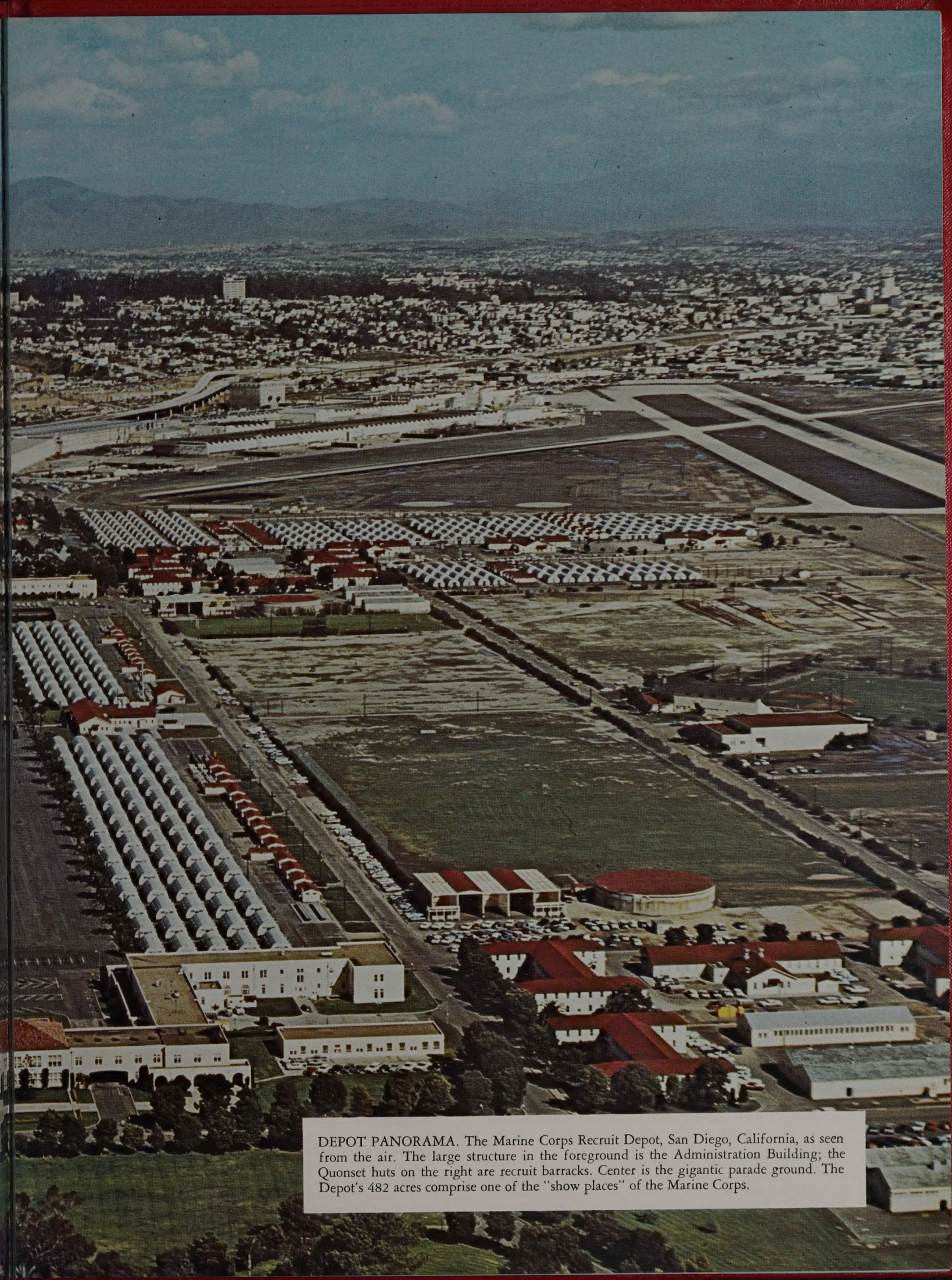
Drill Instructor

# MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

SAN DIEGO

CALIFORNIA

Recruit Guide



DEPOT PANORAMA. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, as seen from the air. The large structure in the foreground is the Administration Building; the Quonset huts on the right are recruit barracks. Center is the gigantic parade ground. The Depot's 482 acres comprise one of the "show places" of the Marine Corps.

**MAJOR GENERAL JOHN N. McLAUGHLIN, USMC**

**COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT**

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN N. McLAUGHLIN, a veteran of World War II, the Korean Conflict, and action in the Republic of Vietnam, assumed command of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, on September 30, 1969.

Following his graduation from Emory University in 1941, he attended Officer Candidate School and was commissioned a second lieutenant. As a captain on Peleliu, he was awarded the Silver Star Metal for gallantry.

Following the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, he was assigned as advisor to the 5th Cavalry Regiment (U.S. Army) and later as Assistant G-3, X Corps Headquarters, in Korea. While serving in this capacity, he was captured by the Chinese communists and remained a prisoner for almost three years. Liberated in September 1953, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct.

In 1959, following assignments as Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., and Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, he was promoted to colonel.

Later, he was assigned as the Marine Corps Aide to the Under Secretary of the Navy, and then was named Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In 1965, he graduated from the Nation War College, Washington, D.C., obtained a Master's Degree in International Affairs at George Washington University. Next he became Commanding Officer of the 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, and subsequently Chief of Staff of that division.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1967, he was assigned to the United States Strike Command. He earned a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit for service in this capacity.

He became Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Marine Division in Vietnam in February 1968, then transferred to the staff of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in Saigon, where he served as Director, Combat Operations Center. For his service in Vietnam, the general earned the Distinguished Service Medal and three other decorations.

He was promoted to major general in September 1969, and later designated Commanding General, Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego.

**COLONEL WILLIAM G. JOSLYN**

**COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT**

COLONEL WILLIAM G. JOSLYN, a veteran of more than 27 years of service in the Marine Corps, enlisted in the Marine Corps in April 1942

Prior to enlisting in the Marine Corps, he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in April 1944, he served as platoon commander with the Second Marine Division in the South Pacific and accompanied the Division to Japan for occupation duty before returning to the U.S. in 1946.

During the Korean War, he served as a company commander and battalion operations officer with the First Battalion, First Marine Division from 1952-'53. For his gallantry in action while serving as the Commanding Officer of Company "B" he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V".

Colonel Joslyn was awarded a gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for duty in Vietnam. In Vietnam he served as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Marine Aircraft Wing from September 1965 to June 1966.

His varied duty stations during peace time include: Recruiting Officer, Los Angeles; Aide to the Commanding General and the Assistant Operations Officer, G-3, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, Norfolk, Va.; Ass't Division Plans Officer with the Second Marine Division, Camp Lejuene, N.C.; Commanding Officer, First Battalion, Sixth Marines, and later as Training Officer, G-3 Section, Camp Lejeune, N.C.; Personnel Procurement, First Marine Corps District, N.Y.; and Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Vallejo, Calif.

He is a graduate of the Amphibious Warfare School at Quantico, Virginia and the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

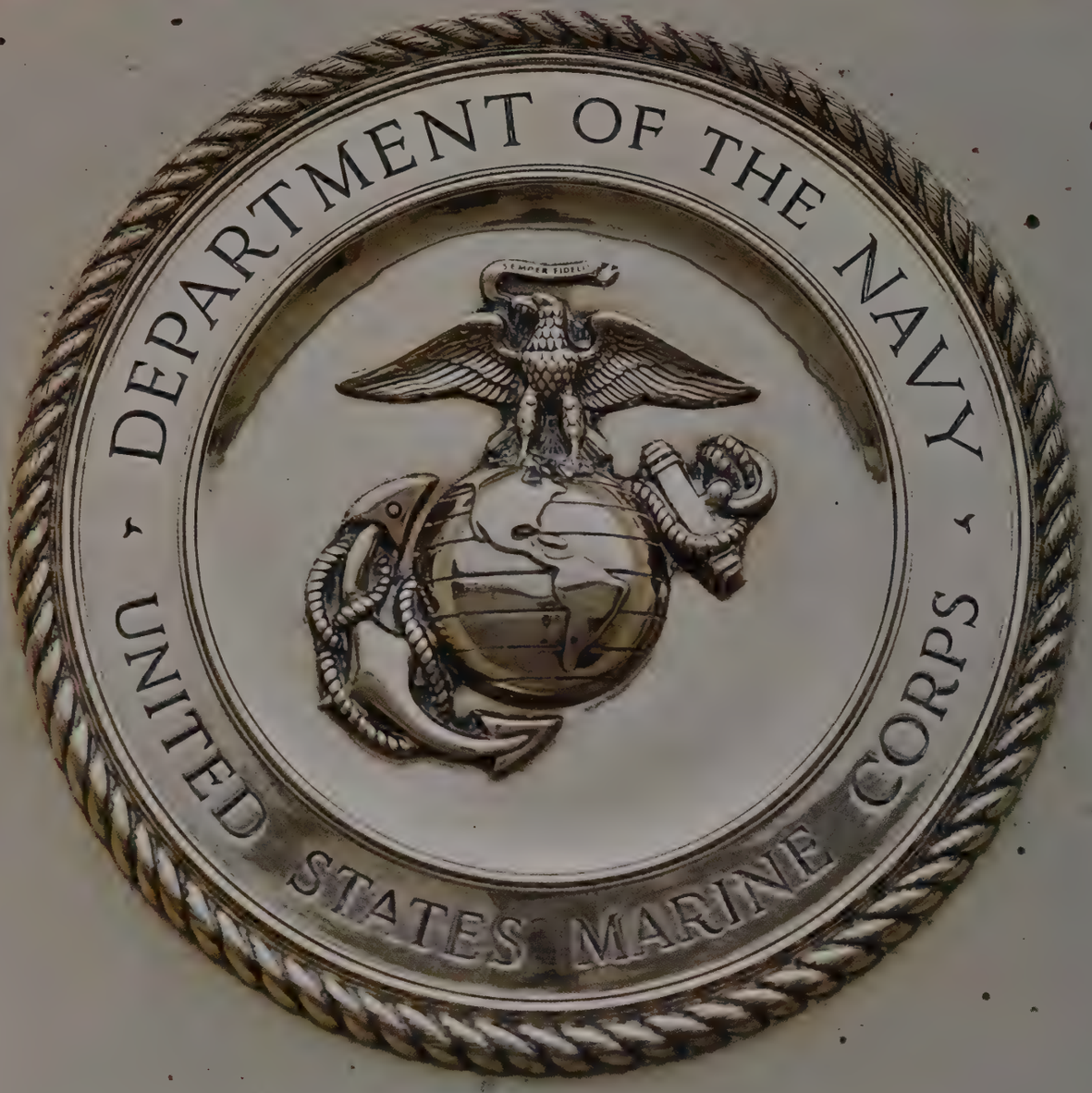
Colonel Joslyn served as the Marine Corps Advisor and Faculty Member of the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, prior to assuming command of the Recruit Training Regiment here Aug. 4, 1969.

STOP

Morning Colors Ceremony

Folding the Flag

Two-Blocked




# UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Continental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Derne, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while other Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F.—Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U. S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific . . . in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service—duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today

# SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS base at San Diego was initiated by the late Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, in July 1914. He recognized in the harbor and environs of San Diego a strategic point where Marines could be trained for expeditionary duty, and where they could be ready to go aboard ship with all of their stores and equipment for transport to areas in the Pacific where their services might be needed.

The first troops moved into the partially completed barracks from a camp in Balboa Park in December 1921. The practical construction was completed in 1924. Much of the land was reclaimed from San Diego Bay, including that portion comprising Lindbergh Field and the adjacent shore area.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot has, over the years, been the home of the famed 4th and 6th Marine Regiments, the site of many specialized schools, and a recruit training center.

During World War II it served as a Training Center, Supply Depot and Embarkation Point for thousands of Marines who conquered the Japanese in the Pacific. Approximately 222,300 Marines passed through the portals of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot during those years.

The Depot's post-war mission encompasses both basic and advanced schools training. A Recruit Training Regiment has direct responsibility for the training of recruit Marines, the young men who volunteer for duty with the Corps.

During the eleven-week schedule of recruit training, the new enlistees are carefully indoctrinated in the manner of performance of duty of a Marine.

To the recruit facing his initial weeks of training, the most important man is his Drill Instructor, a specially selected noncommissioned officer, chosen for exception leadership ability and military experience. It is through the DI that the raw recruit begins his transformation into a Marine.

The Marine recruit training cycle is chronologically divided into three phases: initial training at the Depot, rifle range at Edson Range area of Camp Pendleton for thorough training in marksmanship and familiarization with basic weapons, and advanced recruit training at the Depot.

Immediately following completion of recruit training at the Depot, the young Marines are assigned to advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton, California. Following four weeks of individual combat training at Pendleton, they are transferred to shore stations, to Fleet Marine Force units for duty both overseas and within the continental United States, or to schools for specialized training.

Some return to the Depot for further training with the Sea School, Communication-Electronics School Battalion, or Field Music School.

The Depot also offers facilities in general education, courses of study leading to procurement of high school diplomas, and all of the correspondence courses from the Marine Corps Institute and United States Armed Forces Institute in vocational and professional training. These include university extension courses.

Each year, thousands of new Leathernecks enter the Marine Corps. These men receive their initial training at one of two places. Those in the eastern part of the United States go to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, South Carolina. Those who come from the Middle West and West are sent to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, California.

The modern Marine Corps is a team which operates on land, at sea, and in the air. It utilizes the latest developments in training and equipment. But it retains the "esprit de corps" that was tradition over a century before General Pendleton envisioned the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

**Depot Headquarters**

# RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

ALTHOUGH TRAINING MARINE RECRUITS HAS been one of the major functions of this installation almost from its inception, it was not until 1 January 1948 that it was designated Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

First established at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, in 1913, the Marine Corps' West Coast recruit training facilities moved to San Diego in August 1923.

In March 1957, the Recruit Training Command became a separate command, headed by a general officer. In December 1959, it became the Recruit Training Regiment, a unit of the parent Depot command.

To the thousands of young men who arrive here each year for training, "boot camp" separates the men from the boys, for this is truly where the Marine Corps "builds men."

Regardless of the time of day or night he arrives at Receiving Barracks, the Marine recruit virtually undergoes a transformation within the first 55 minutes he is here. Not only does he begin to take on the appearance of a Marine with a "boot" haircut and his initial issue of clothing, but he begins to think and act like a member of the team.

From early morning to late afternoon he, and the other 75 men of his platoon, are under the constant supervision of a drill instructor who measures every hour for its maximum effectiveness in training. If there is one rule of thumb that can be applied to recruit training, it is that nothing is "routine" to the recruit himself.

The hours are crowded with classes, drills and subjects that were of little concern to him a few short weeks before. He becomes acutely aware of himself as a member of a team with a mission to perform. He becomes keenly conscious of his obligations to his corps, his country, and to himself. In short, his training develops for him a sense of responsibility and pride he might never have known otherwise.

For many, excess pounds seem to disappear while others develop needed dimensions and weight. Mind and body become alert and well coordinated in response to the snap and precision demanded of each individual in hand-to-hand combat, drill or marksmanship training.

Although every Marine is basically a rifleman, constant effort is made to determine each recruit's potential at an early stage in his training. Through a battery of tests, his past experience and education are evaluated and his potential and aptitude measured in an effort to place him in the job or training program best suited to his particular ability.

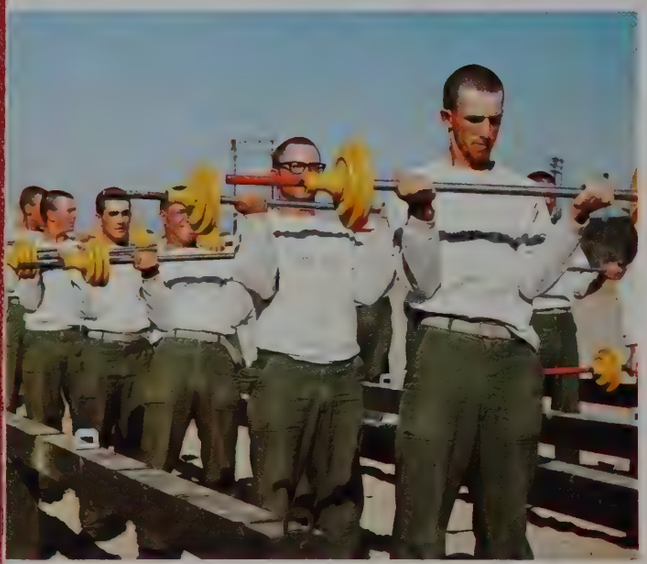
The personnel of Recruit Training Regiment are specialists in equipping young men with a basic Marine education. The title "Marine" is reserved for only those who can meet the high standards by which a Marine is measured.

Not until graduation day, that proud moment when a recruit becomes a fullfledged member of the Corps, can he claim the title of "United States Marine."

**Recruit Training Regiment Headquarters**

# AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N.Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



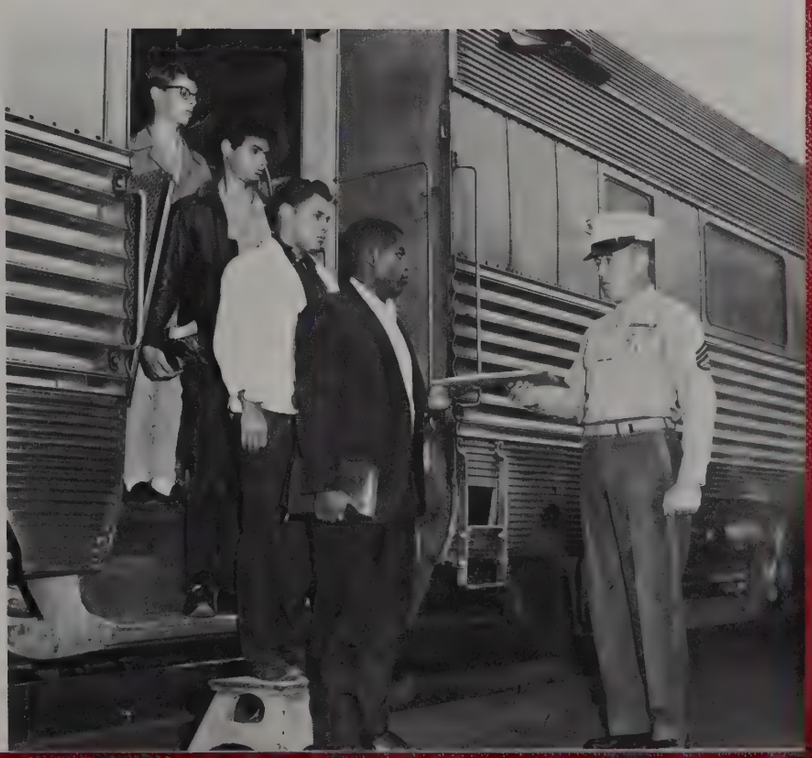
Edson Area Snapping-in Range

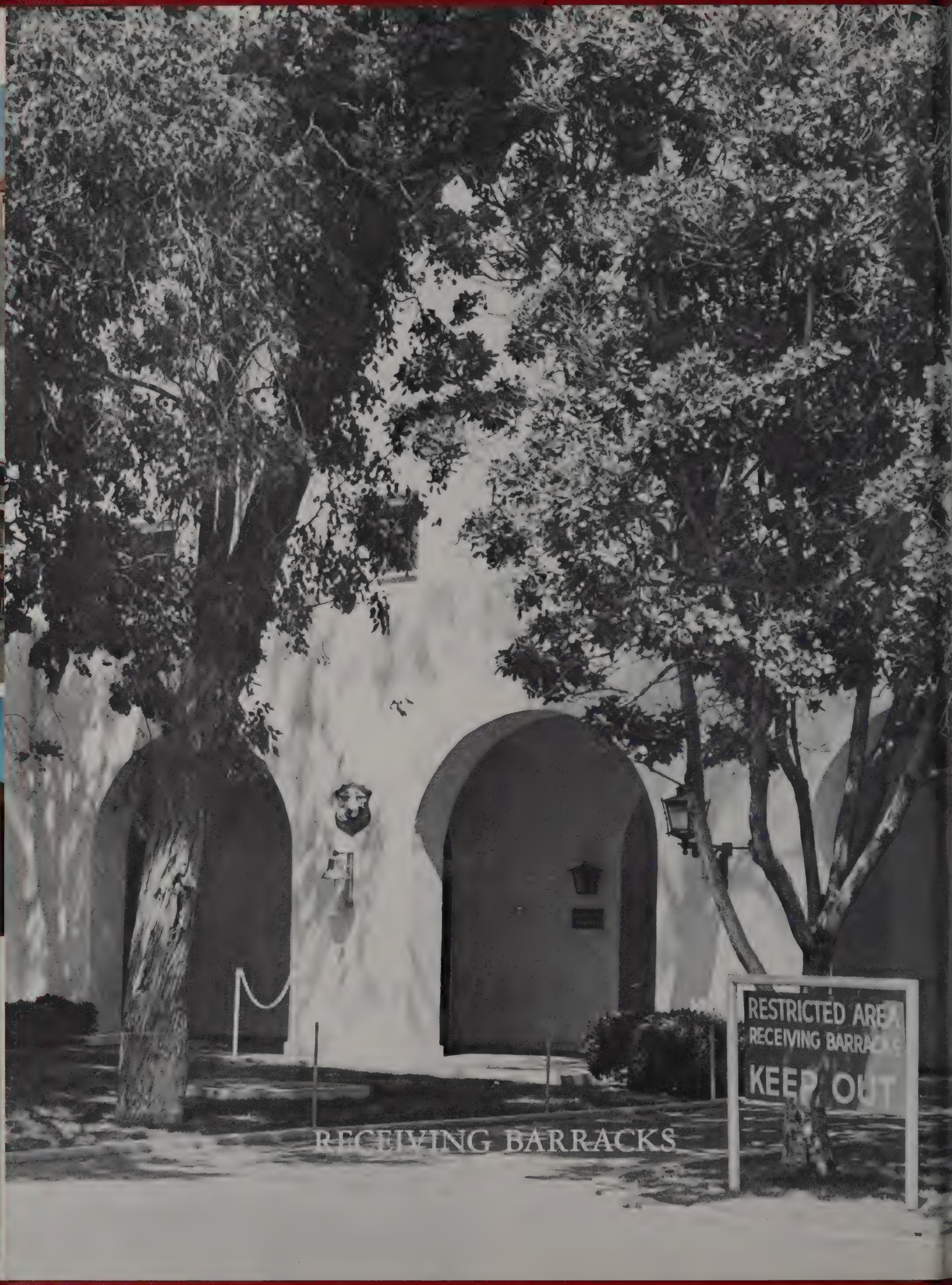
Graduation Day

Proud Parents

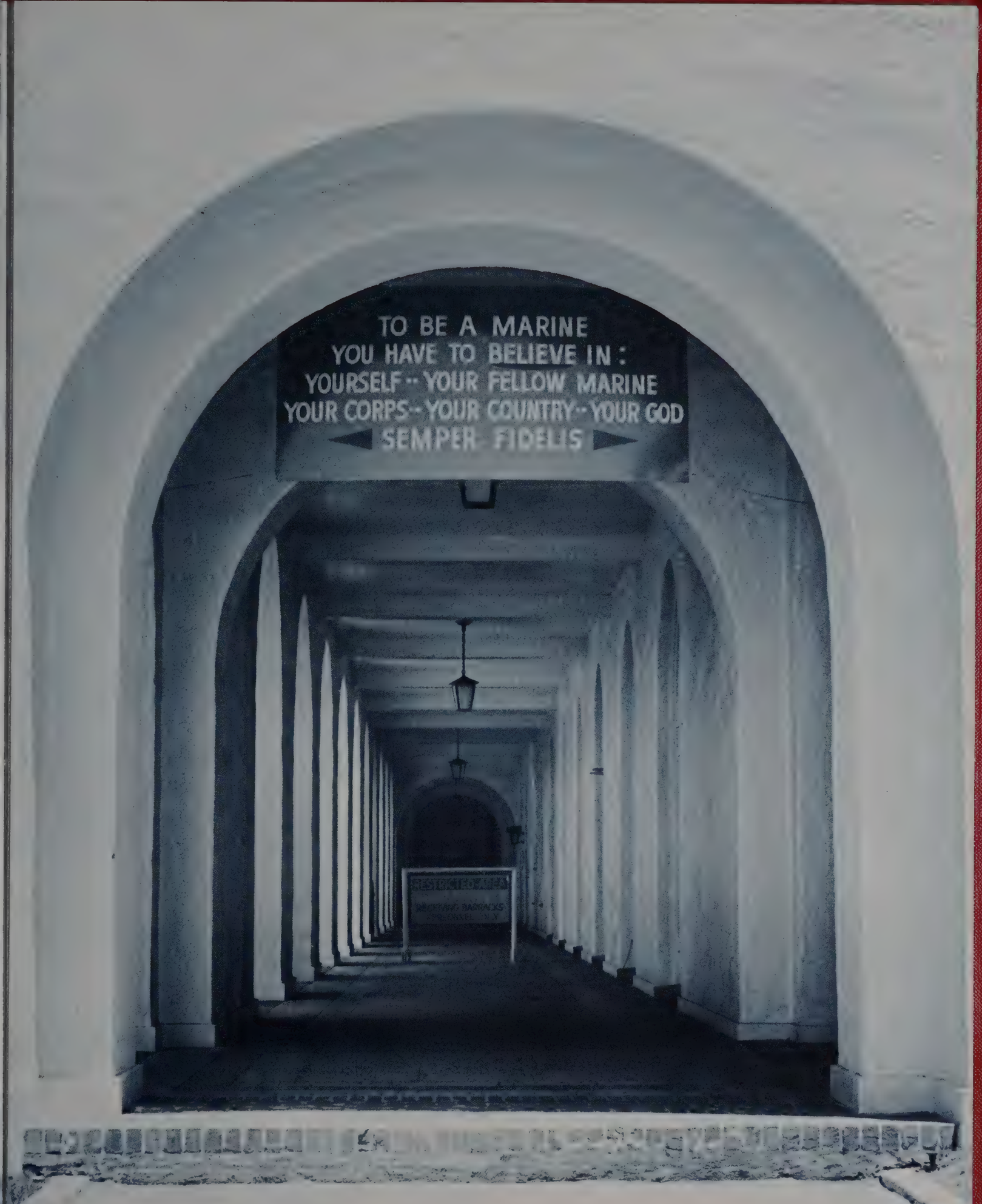
Honors

# ARRIVAL IN SAN DIEGO



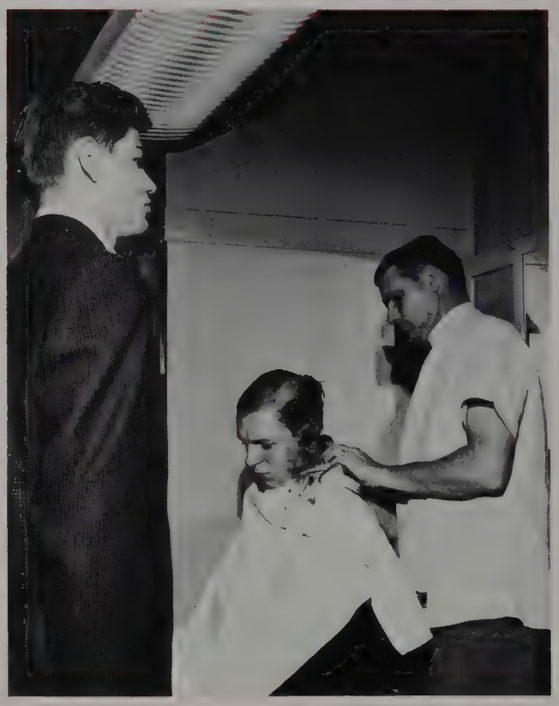



RECEIVING BARRACKS




# THE RECRUITS CREED

# RECEIVING
# BARRACKS, PROCESSING AND INDOCTRINATION

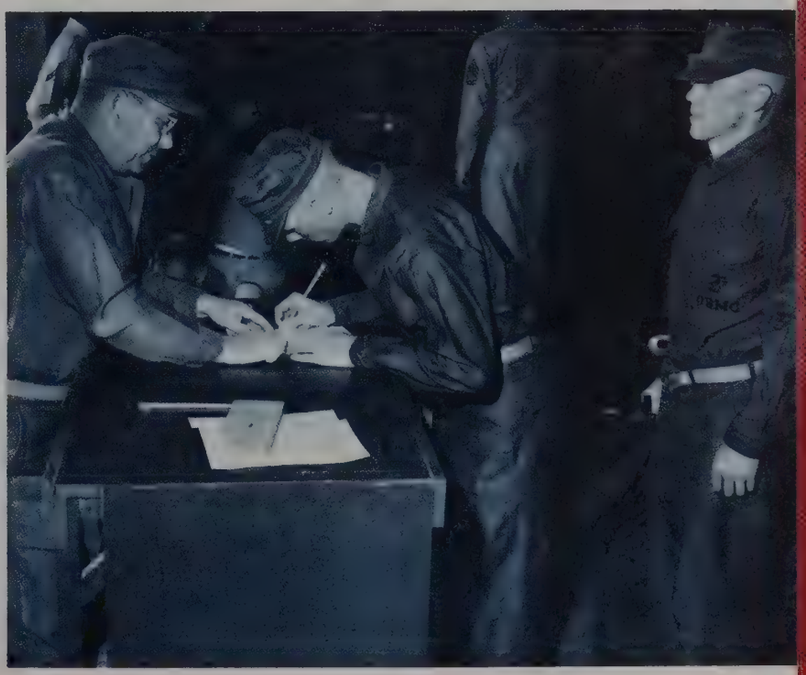


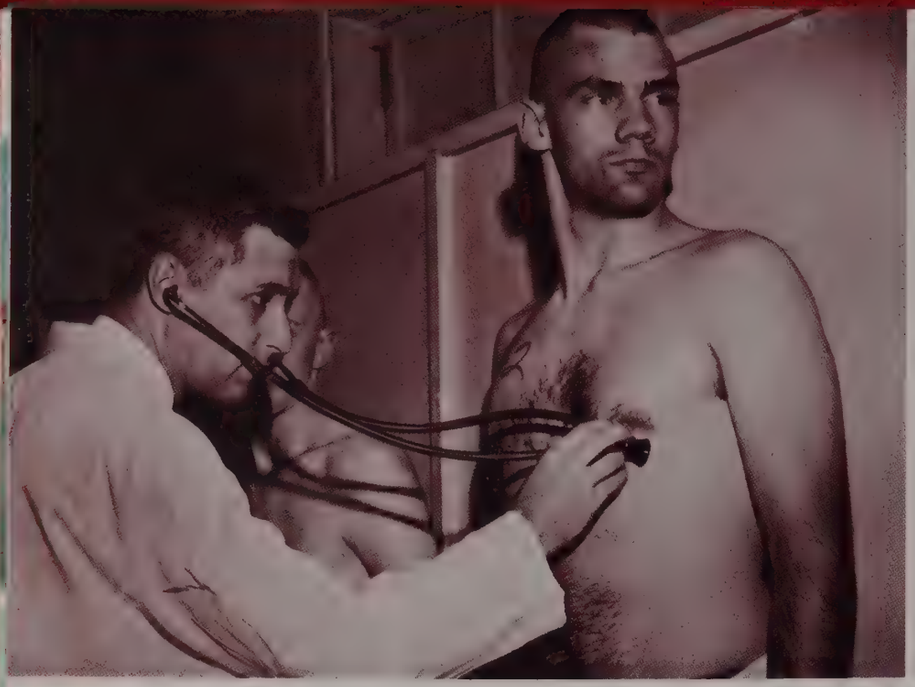
1 SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REQUESTS PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO THE DRILL INSTRUCTOR
2 SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REPORTING AS ORDERED
3 KNOCK (3 TIMES) SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) PLT. NO. REQUESTS PERMISSION TO ENTER THE DUTY OFFICE

U.S. MARINE CORPS
U.S. MARINE CORPS

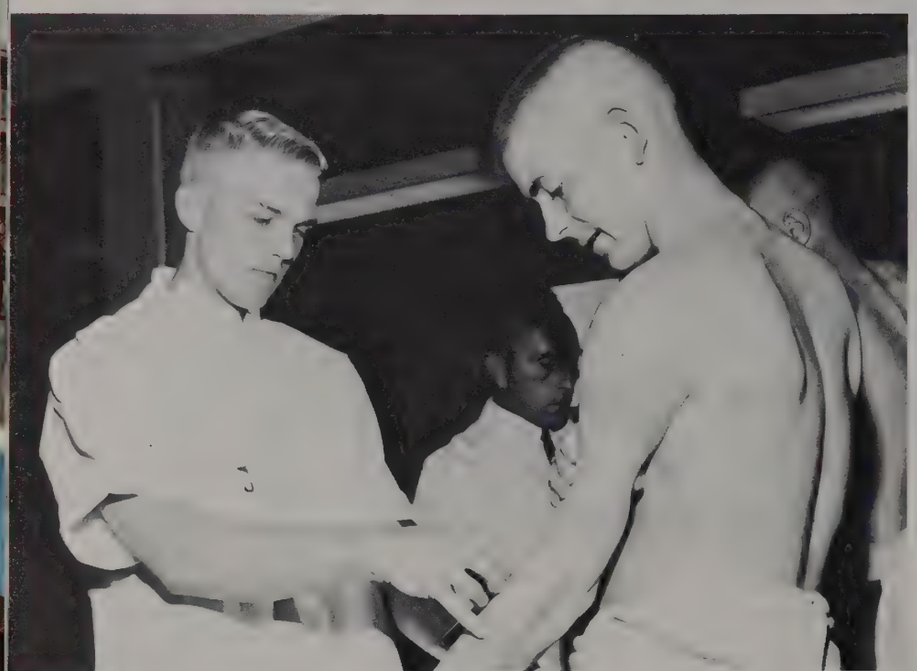
## SENDING CIVVIES HOME AND CLOTHING ISSUE

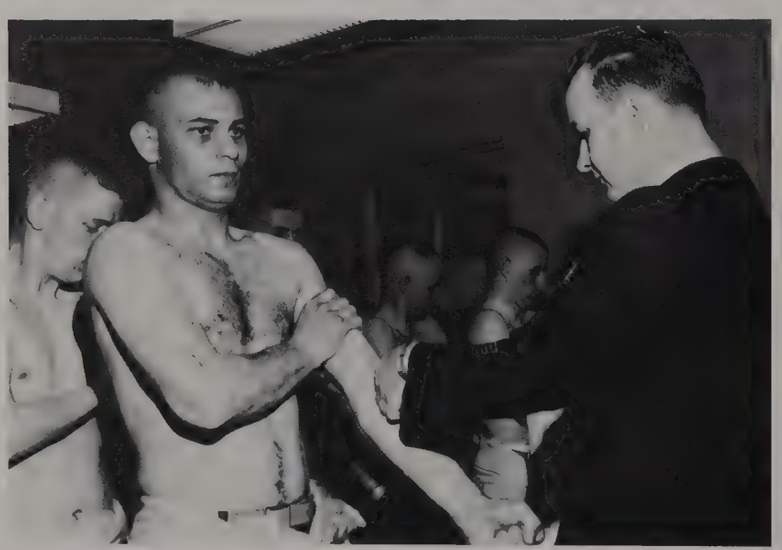
UP

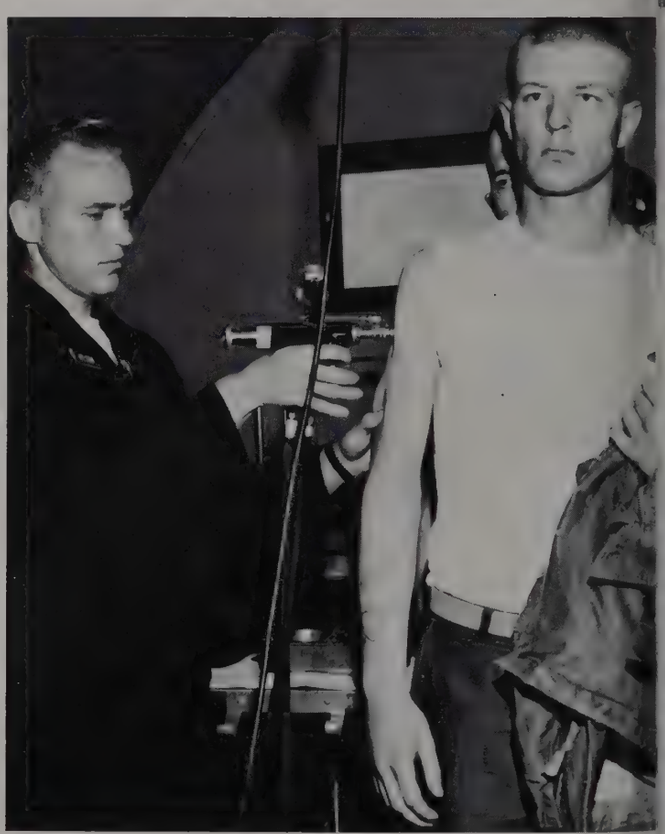


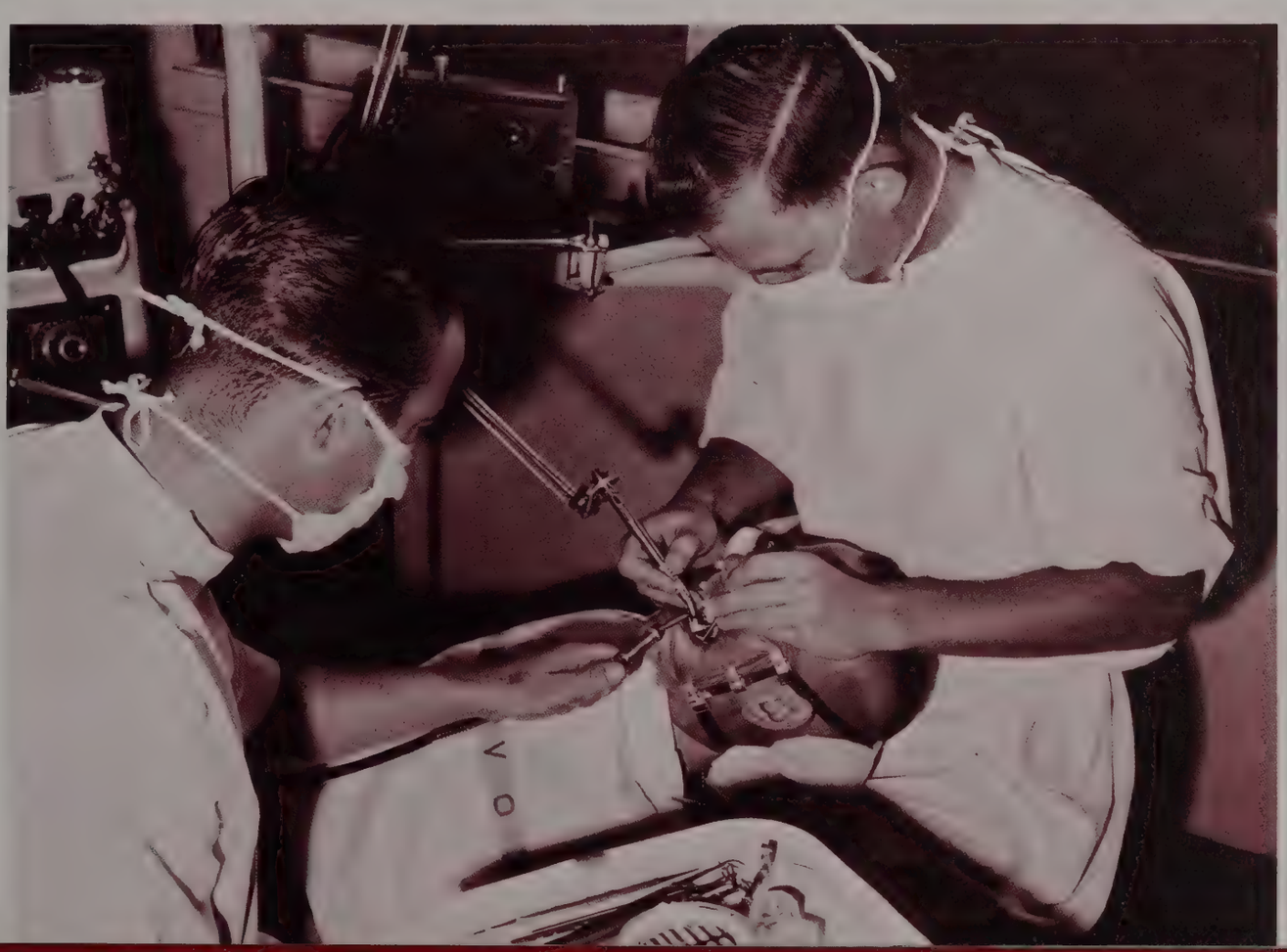


# MEDICAL EXAM AND DENTAL EXAM

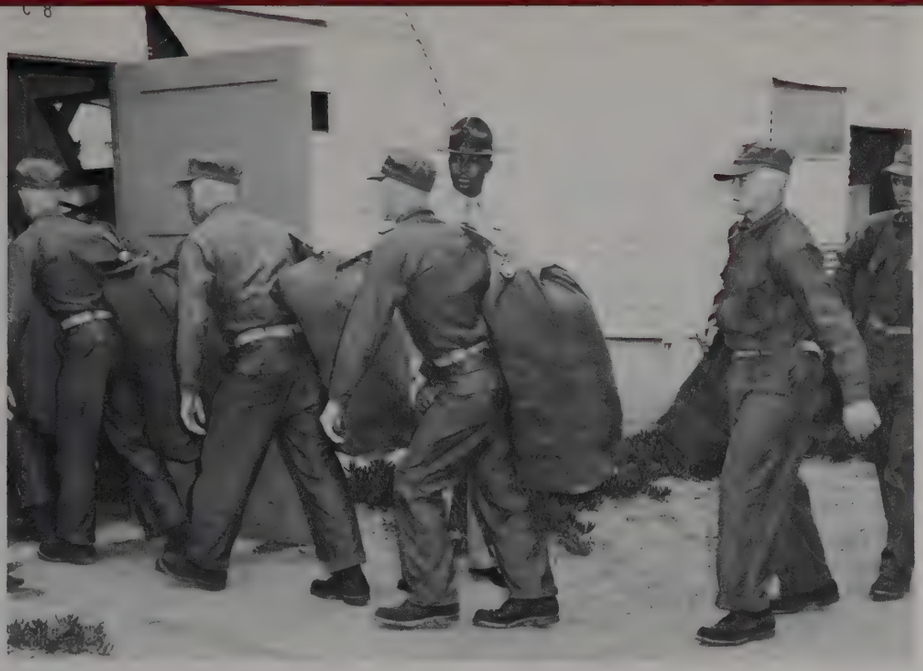




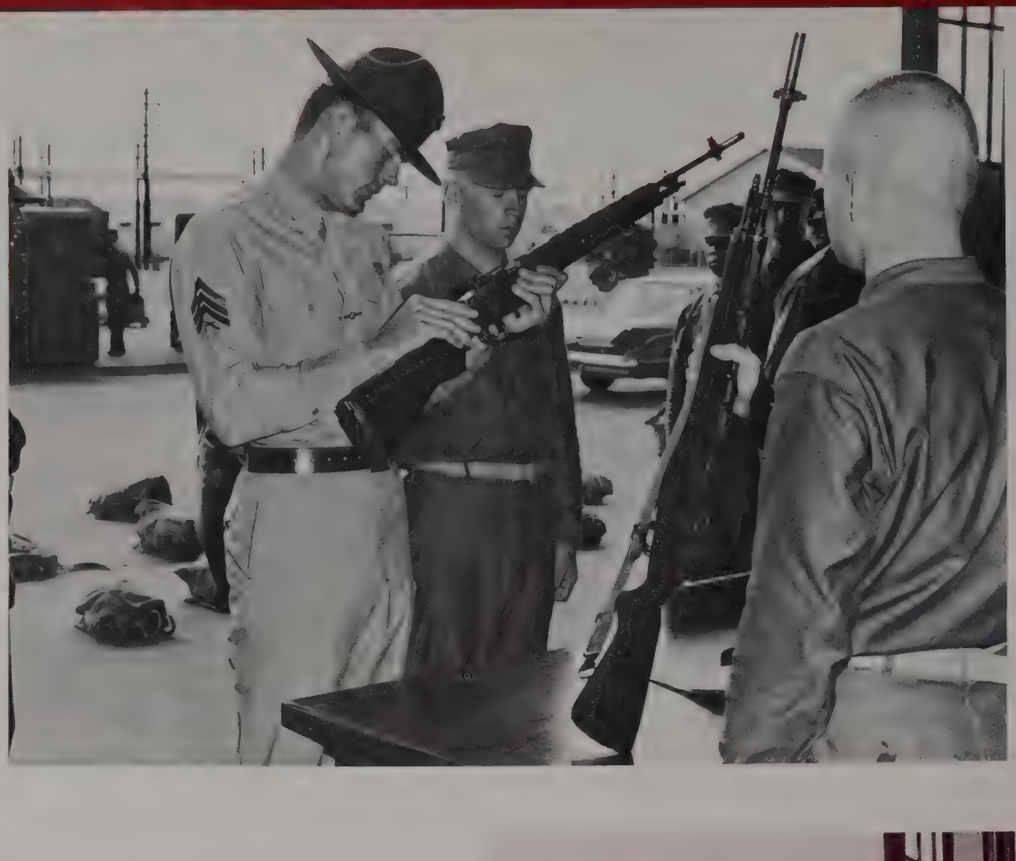




# RECRUIT HUTS

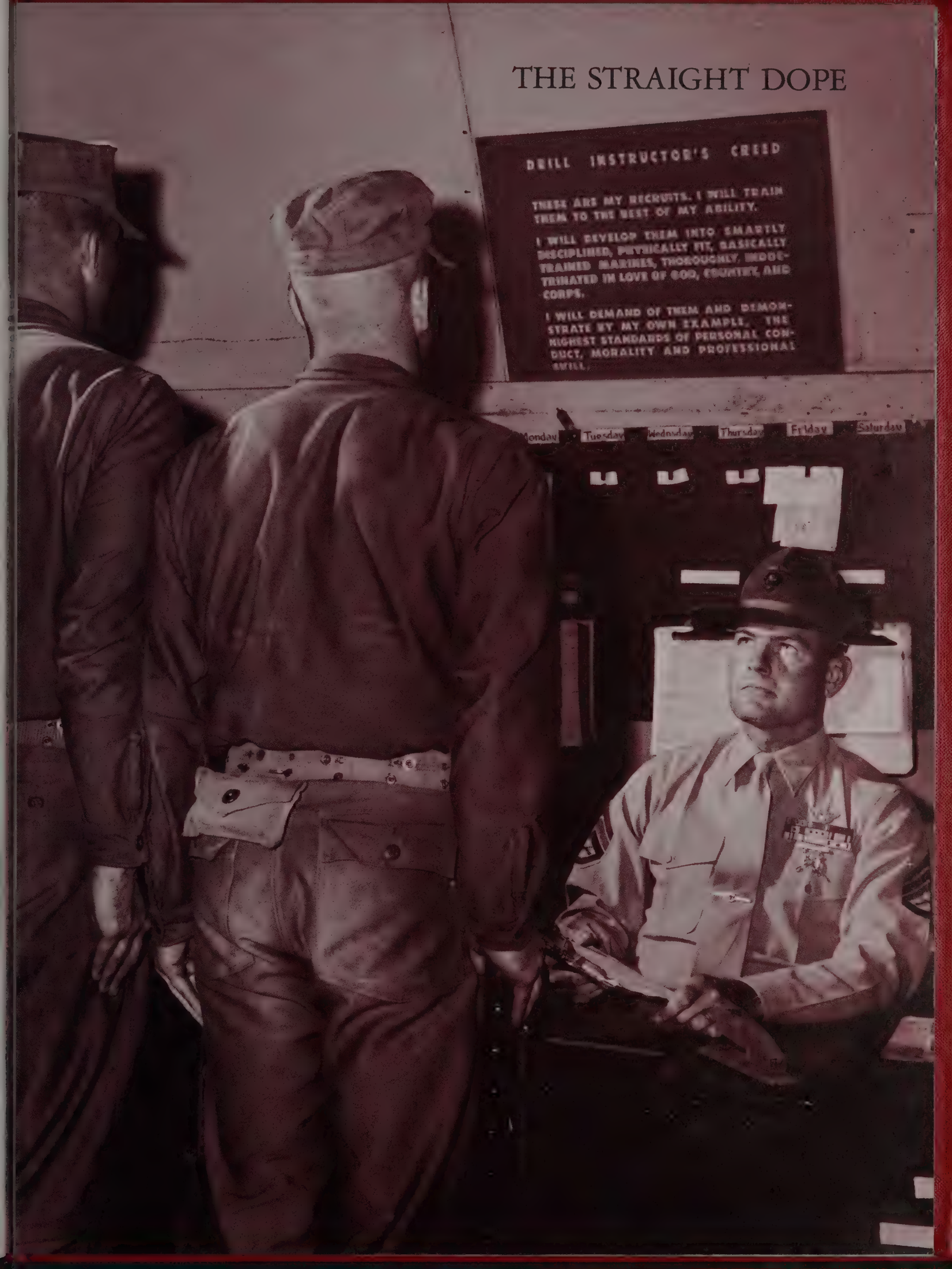


# MOVING IN



RIFLE AND FIELD
EQUIPMENT
ISSUE

# THE STRAIGHT DOPE


DRILL INSTRUCTOR'S CREED
THESE ARE MY RECRUITS. I WILL TRAIN THEM TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.
I WILL DEVELOP THEM INTO SMARTLY DISCIPLINED, PHYSICALLY FIT, BASICALLY TRAINED MARINES, THOROUGHLY INDOCTRINATED IN LOVE OF GOD, COUNTRY, AND CORPS.
I WILL DEMAND OF THEM AND DEMONSTRATE BY MY OWN EXAMPLE, THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PERSONAL CONDUCT, MORALITY AND PROFESSIONAL SKILL.
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

CLOSE ORDER

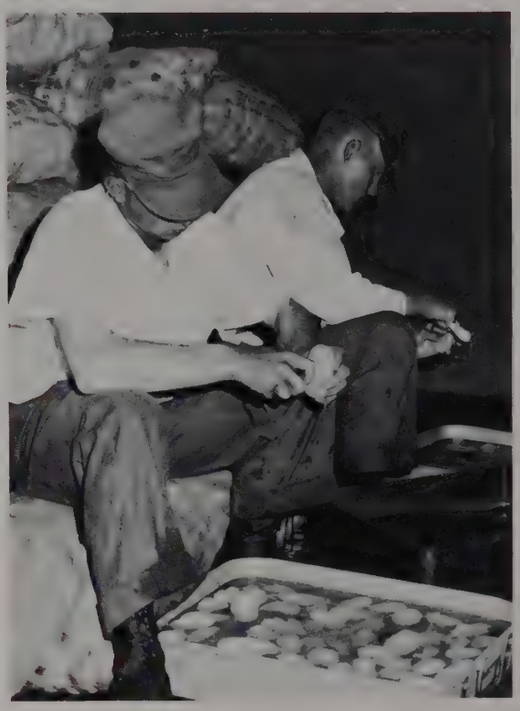
DRILL INSTRUCTION

# RIFLE INSTRUCTION

# .45 CALIBRE PISTOL INSTRUCTION

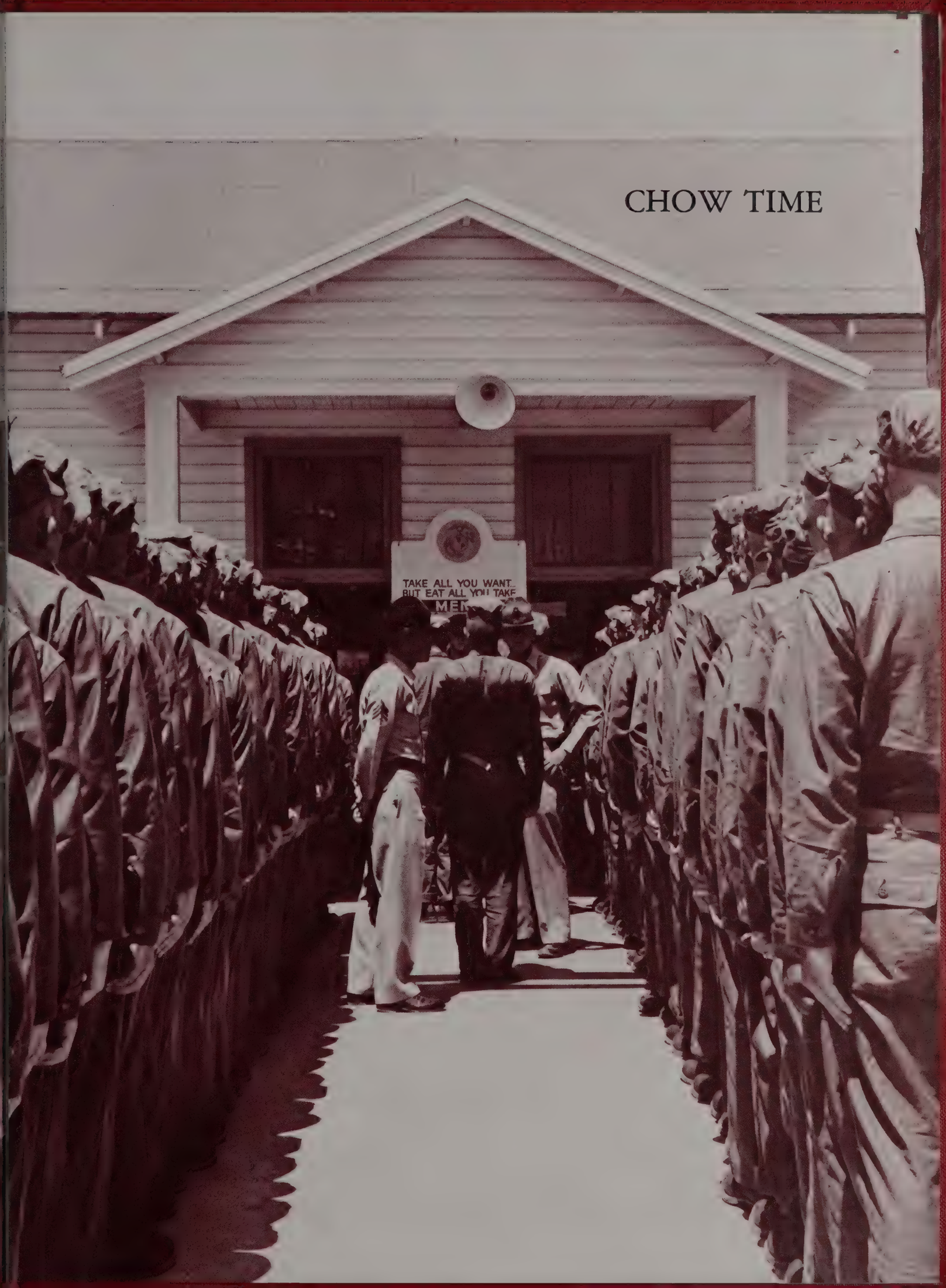
## CLASSES

# SWIMMING TEST & INSTRUCTION



MESS DUTY

# CHOW TIME



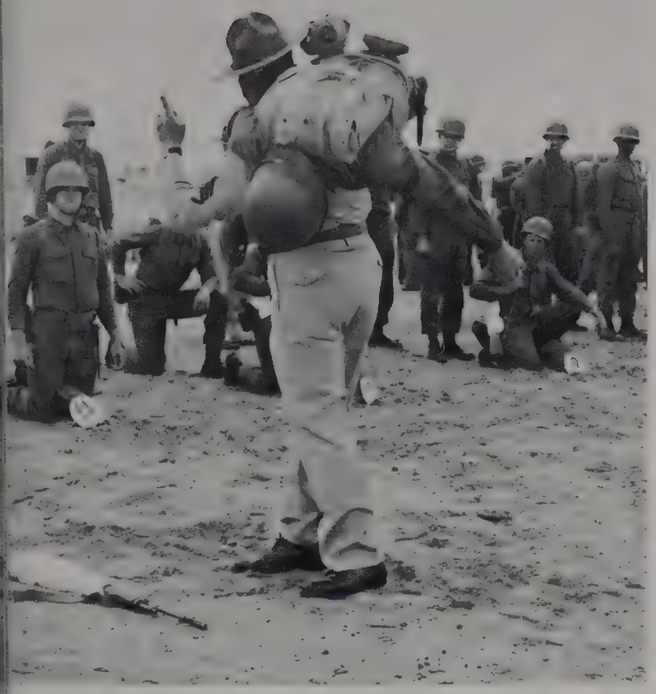
# CHOW

USMC

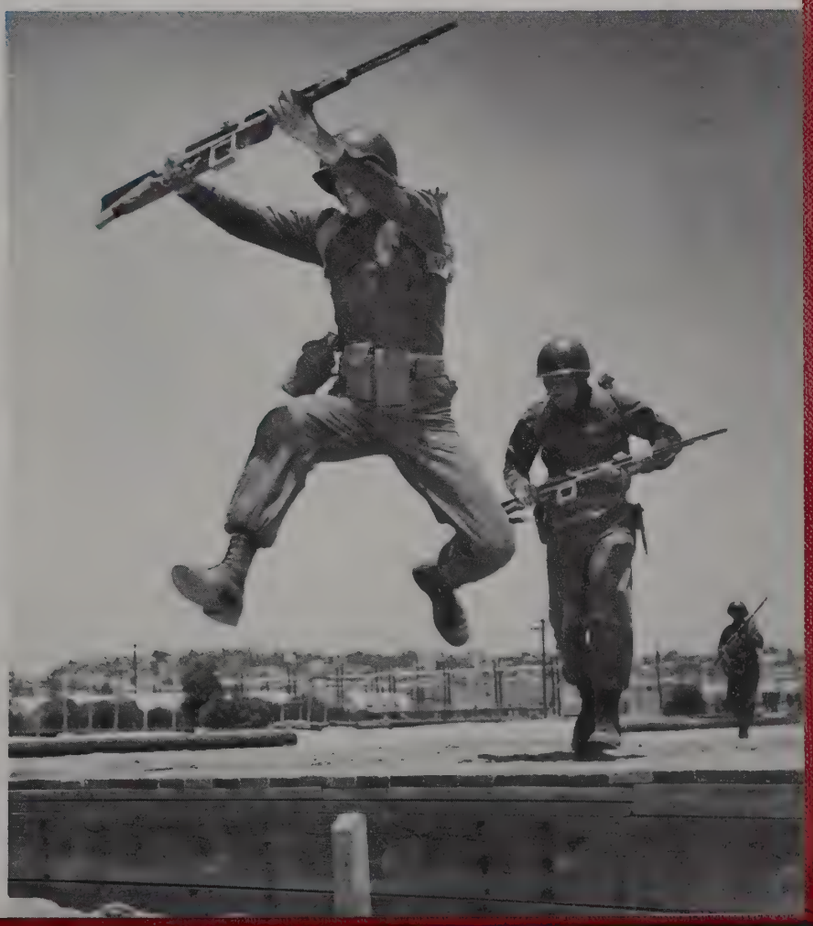
CONDITIONING COURSE

# CONDITIONING COURSE

## ENDURANCE COURSE AND LOG DRILL

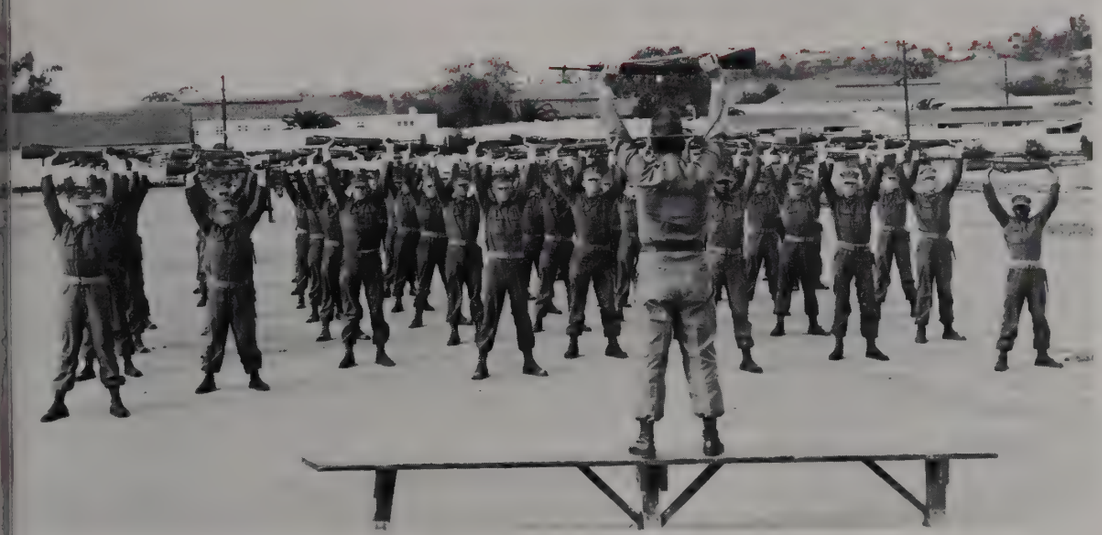


# COMBAT READINESS TESTING

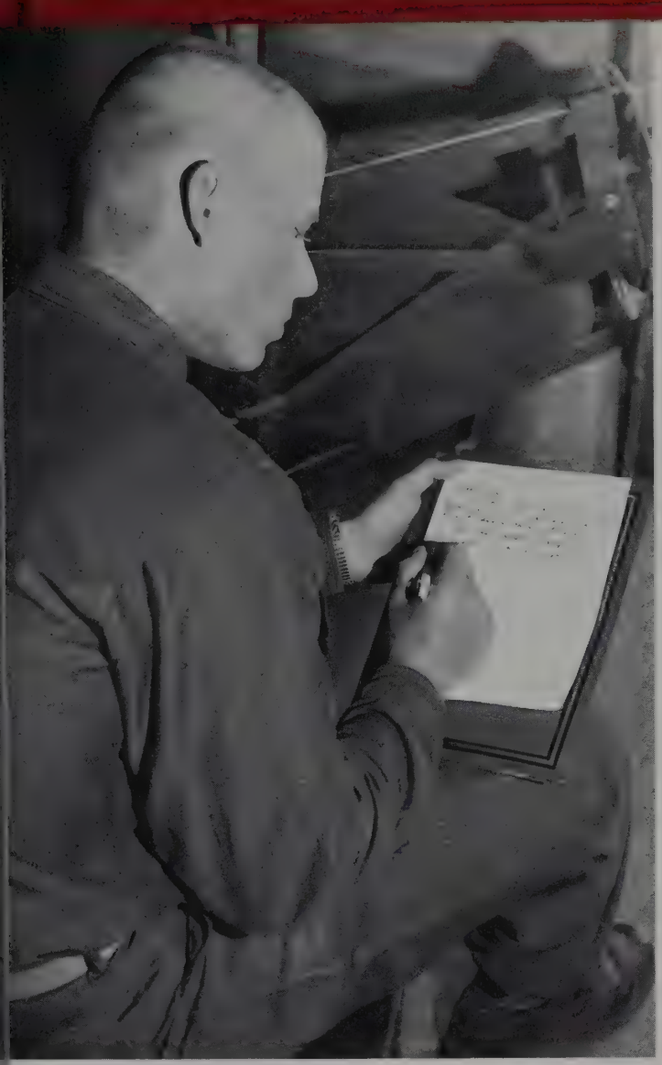


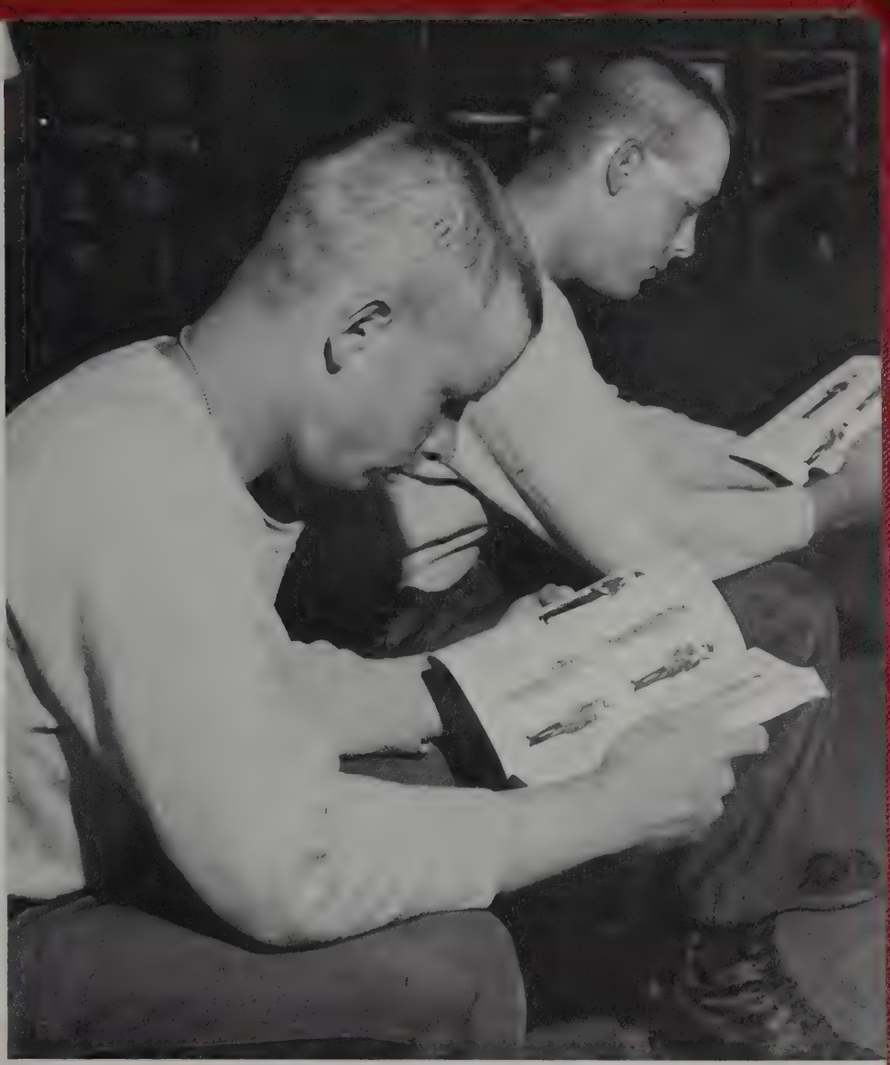
# C.M.C. PHYSICAL READINESS TEST

PHYSICAL DRILL UNDER ARMS



# PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTING



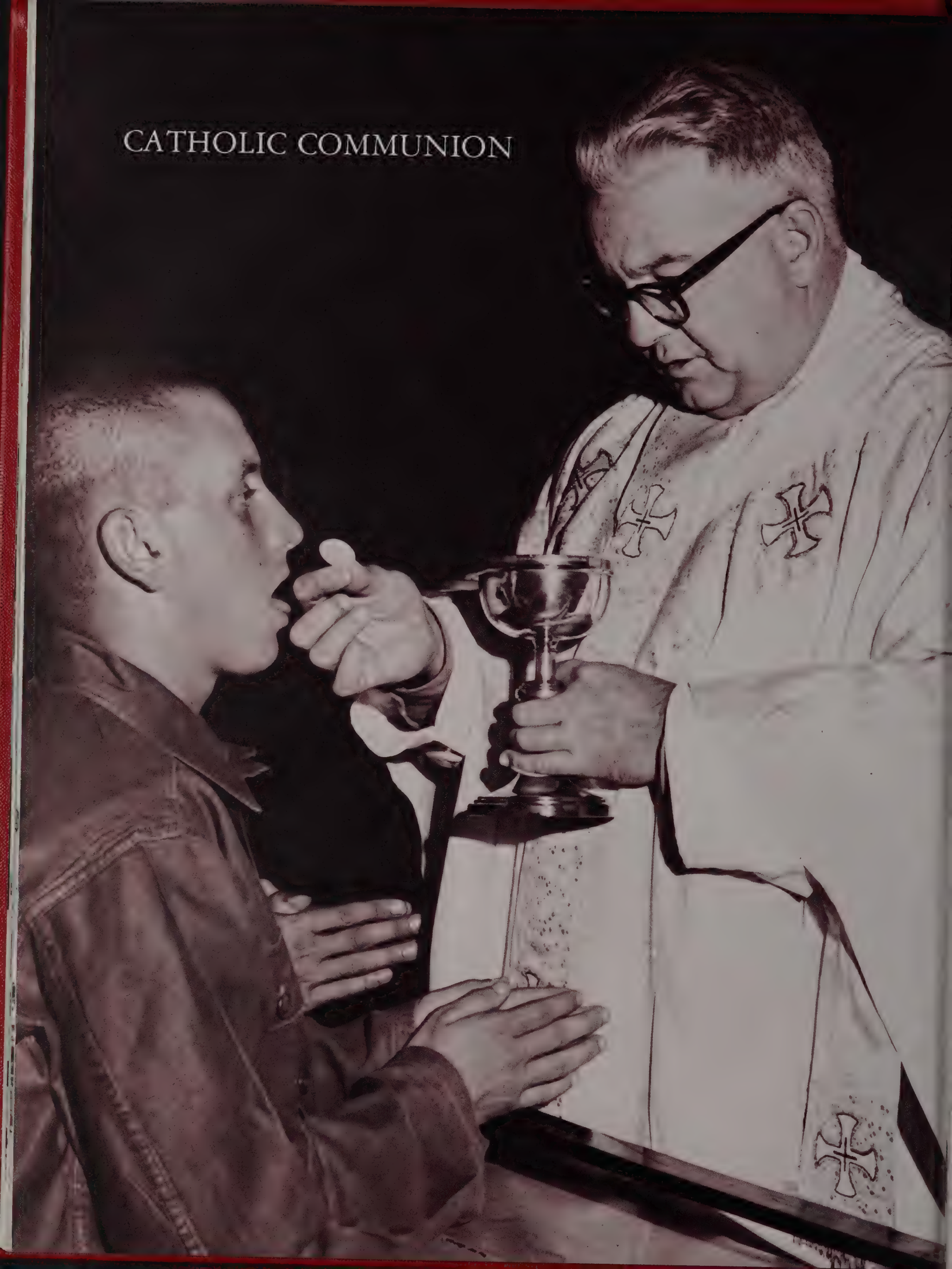


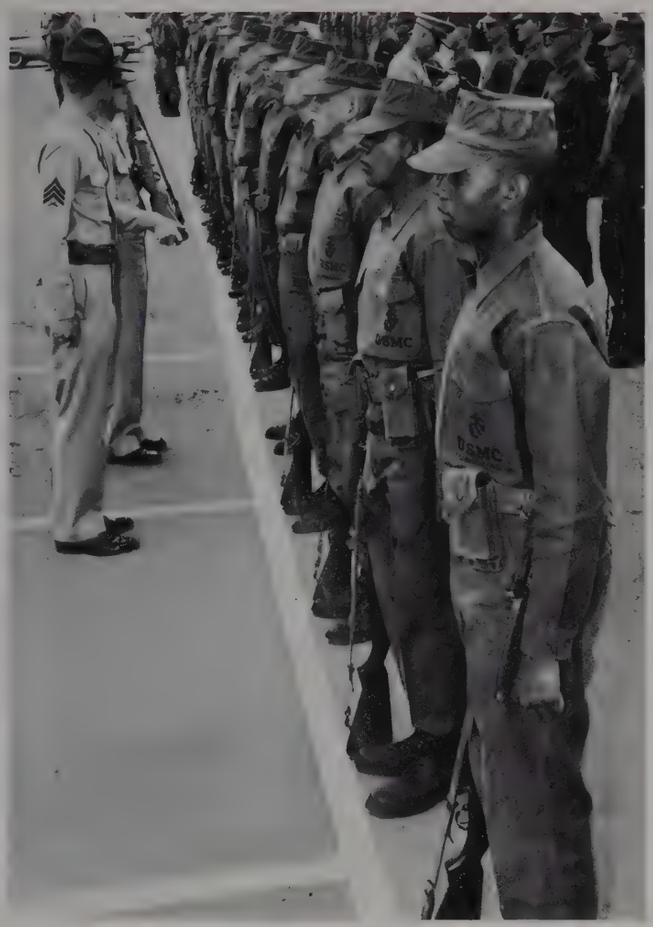
## COMMANDERS TIME

## COMMANDERS TIME

# WASH DAY

OLY HOLY HOLY


CATHOLIC COMMUNION



# SEVENTH WEEK
# INSPECTION

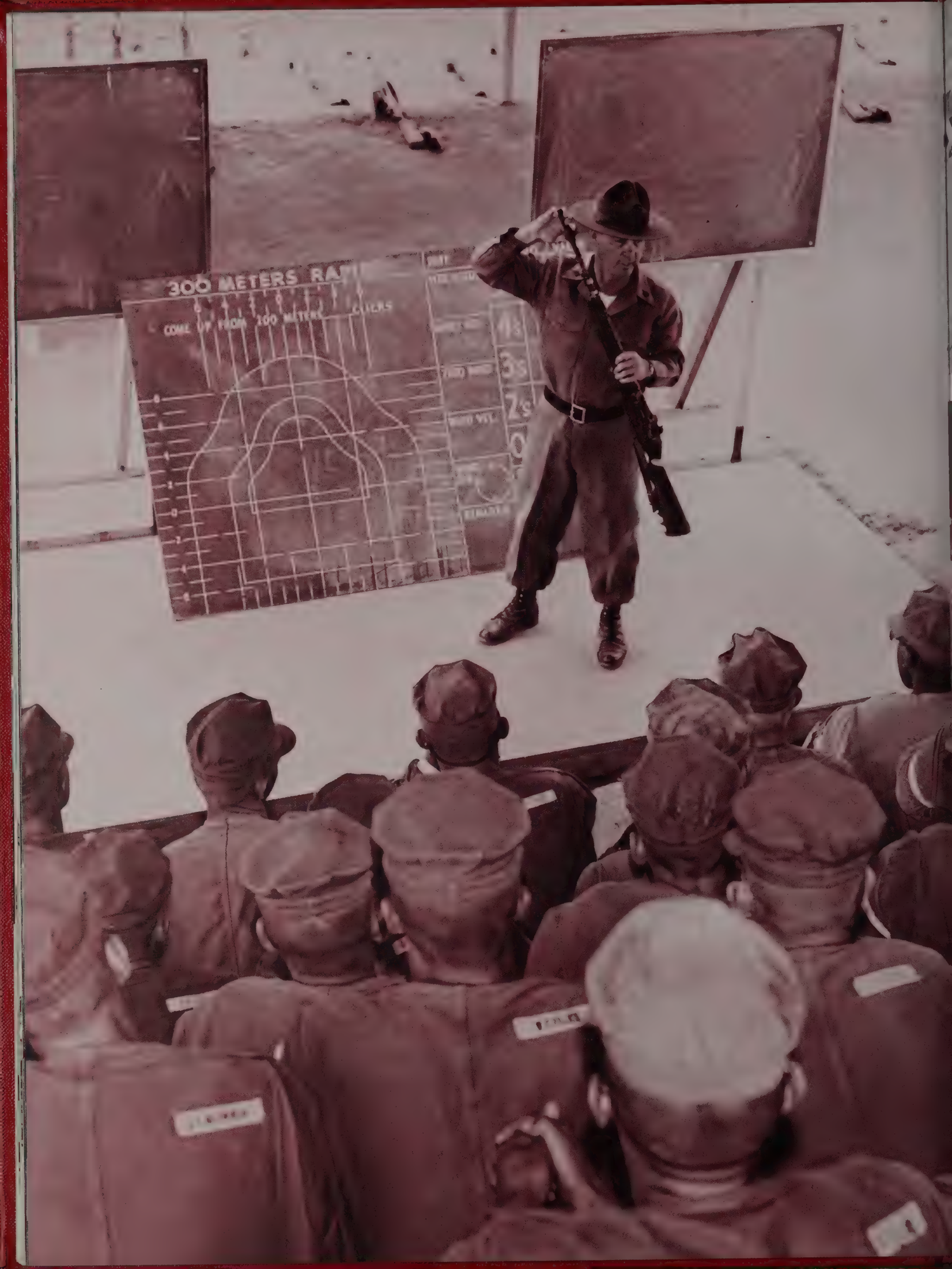
# AERIAL VIEW OF EDSON RANGE AREA

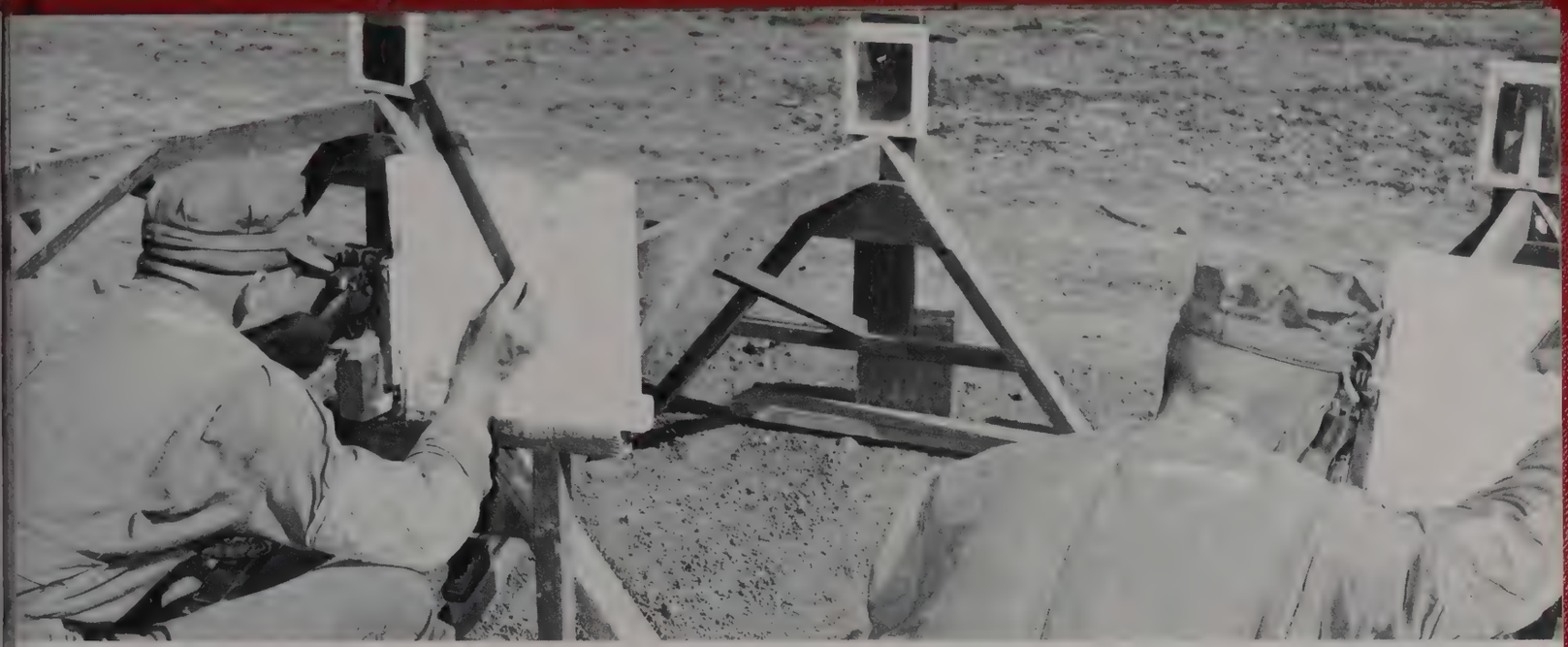
# HIKE TO THE RANGE

# HIKE TO THE RANGE

SMC

# SCHOOL RANGE

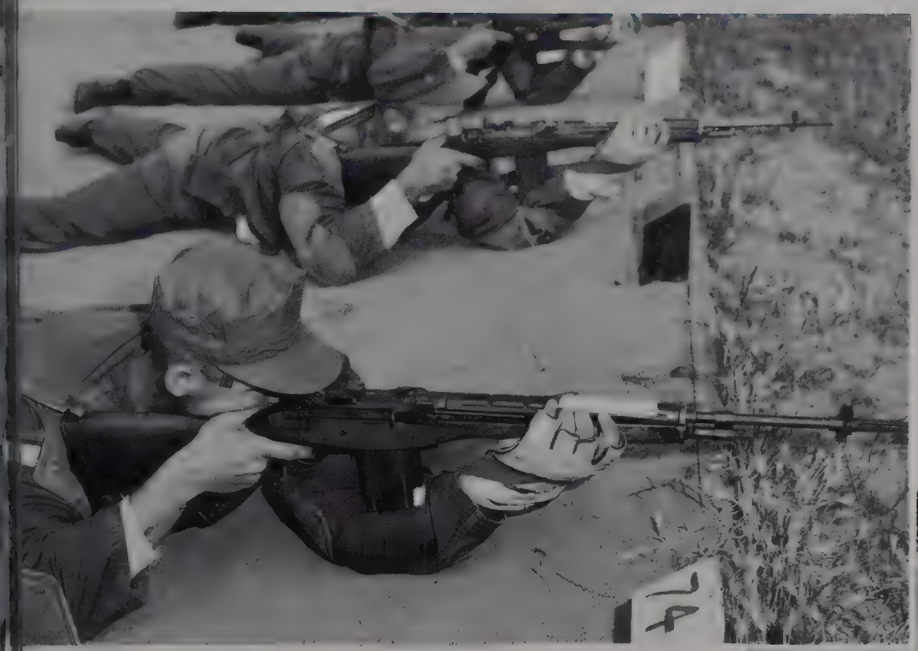

300 METERS RA
COME UP FROM 100 METERS

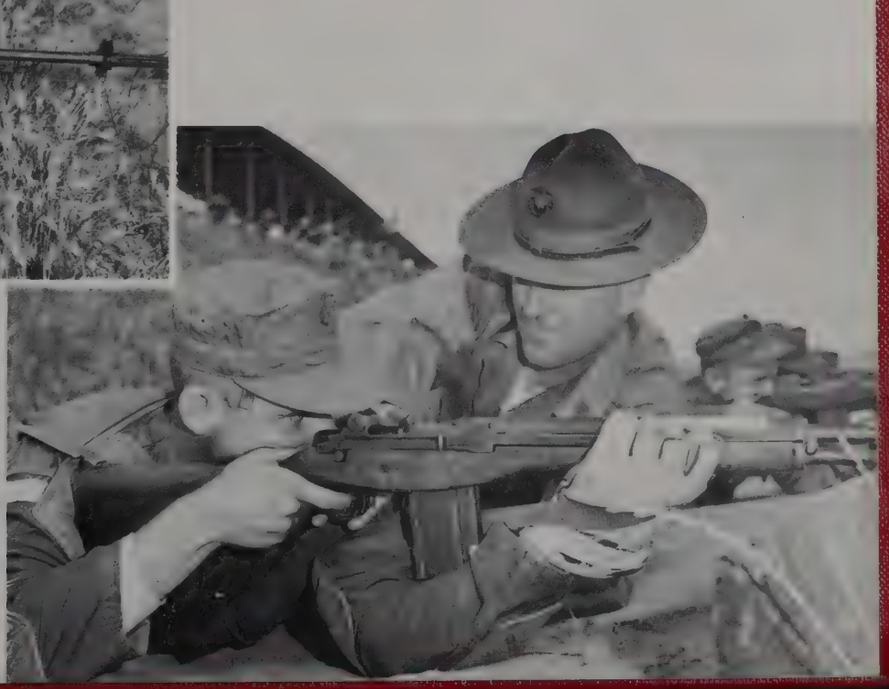


# SIGHT PICTURE AND TRIANGULATION

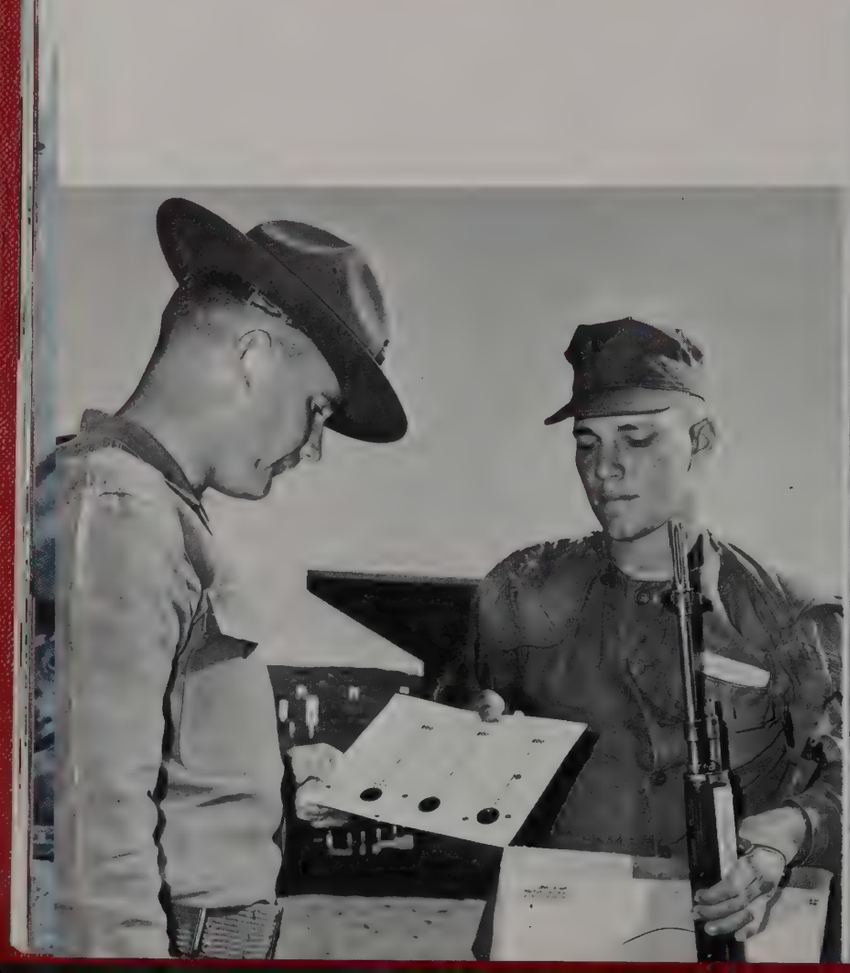
ZUMBRUNNEN

# HOLDING AND SQUEEZING





LIVE FIRING TRIANGULATION 900 INCH



# MAKING AND MARKING TARGETS

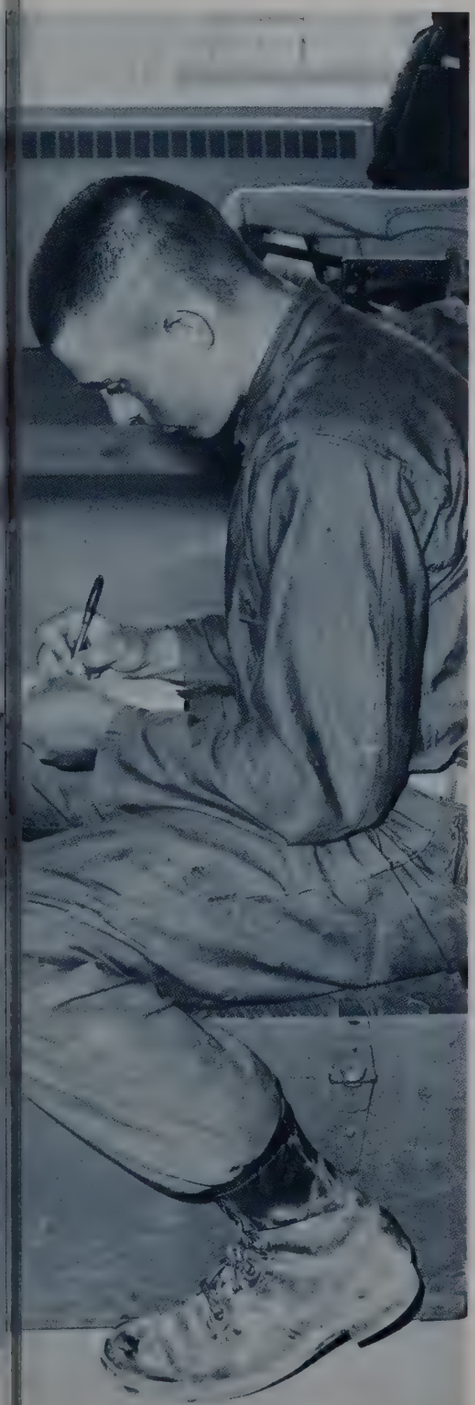
.45 CALIBRE PISTOL

RIFLE EXPERT
RIFLE MARKSMAN
4
3

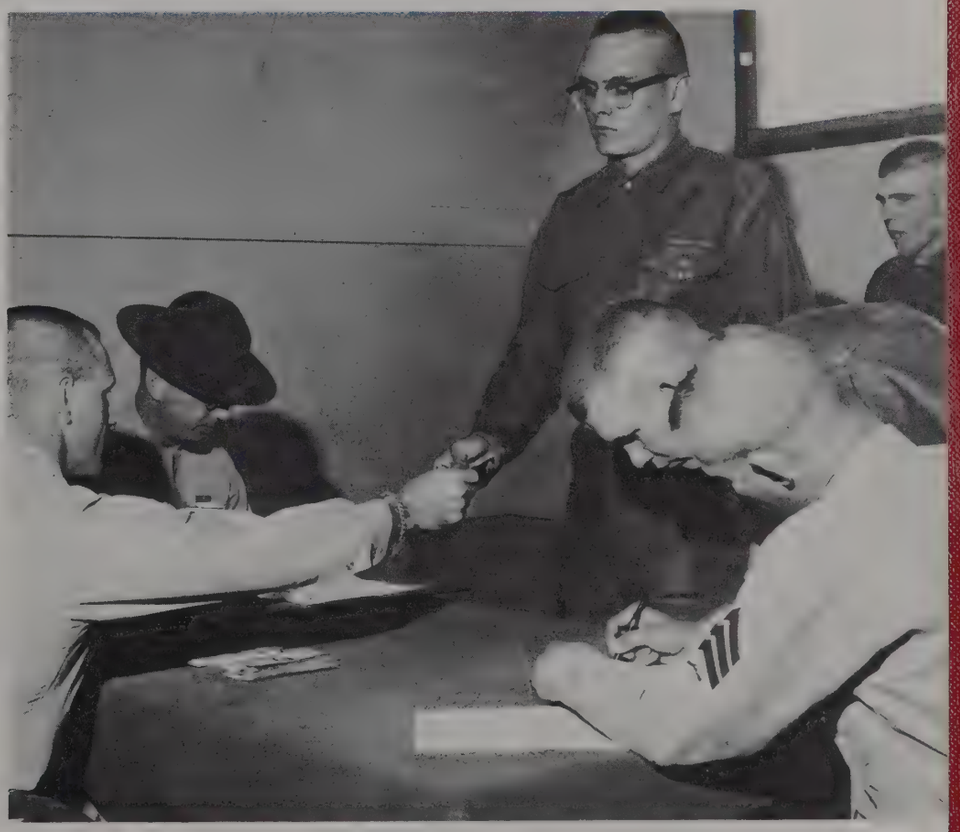
# RECORD DAY

48
49

# RANGE BARRACKS

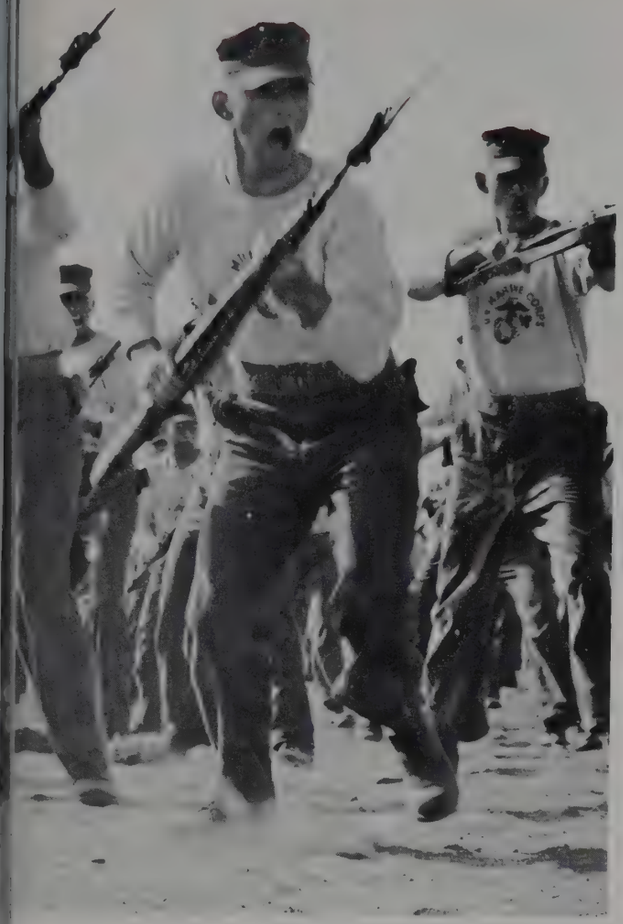


# PAY CALL AND MAIL CALL

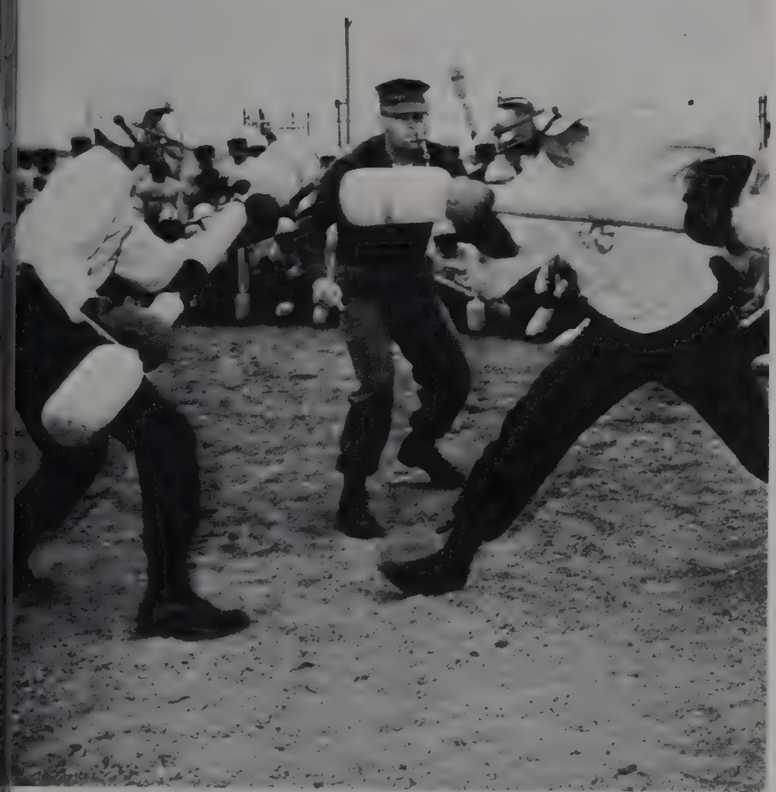


# CLOTHING ALTERATIONS

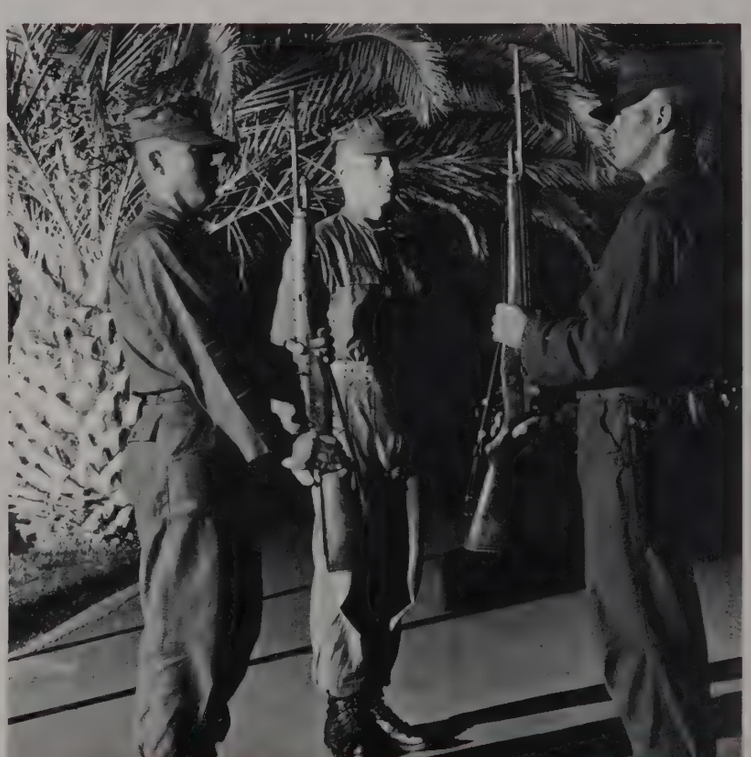
# BAYONET COURSE



## BAYONET COURSE



# GUARD DUTY



# SHELTER HALVES

# HAND TO HAND COMBAT

## RECRUIT EXCHANGE

FIELD

)MEET

# VISITORS DAY

## WEEKLY PARADE

# FINAL INSPECTION

# GRADUATION

# GRADUATION

# BASE LIBERTY

# Snapshots

# SECOND BATTALION
# PLATOON 2056

Commenced Training:
27 April 1970

Graduated:
7 July 1970

NOT PICTURED
LtCol. C. J. Day
Battalion Commander

NOT PICTURED
Maj. R. L. Phillips
Executive Officer

NOT PICTURED
SgtMaj. L. G. Lorio
Sergeant Major

NOT PICTURED
Capt. T. A. J. Macander
C. O. Co. E

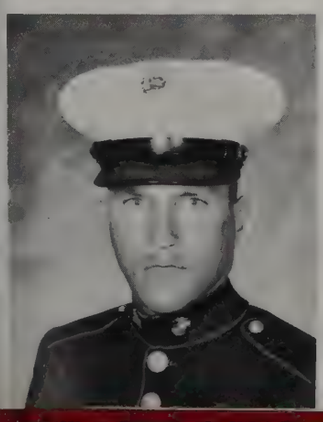
NOT PICTURED
1stLt. L. R. Linnartz
Series Commander

GySgt. C. J. Moelich
Series Gunnery Sgt.

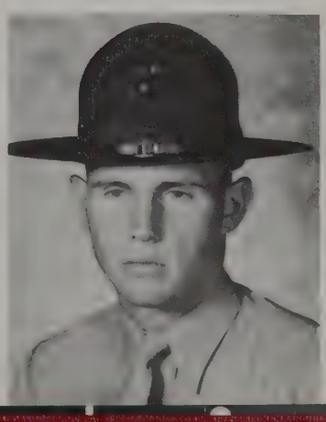
GySgt. C. N. Simpson
Platoon Commander

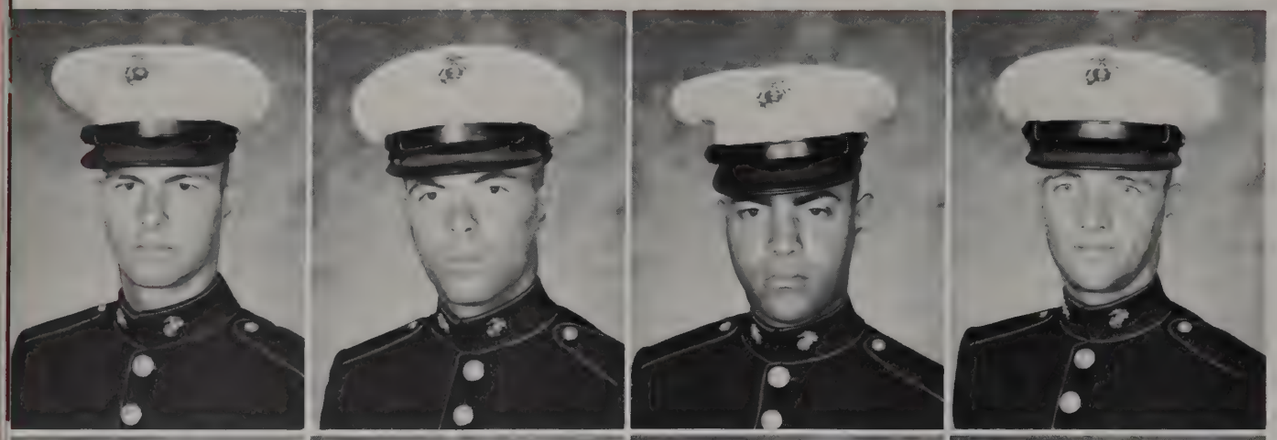
SSgt. W. T. Noll
Drill Instructor

Pfc. John E. Knott
Platoon Honorman
and Blues Award

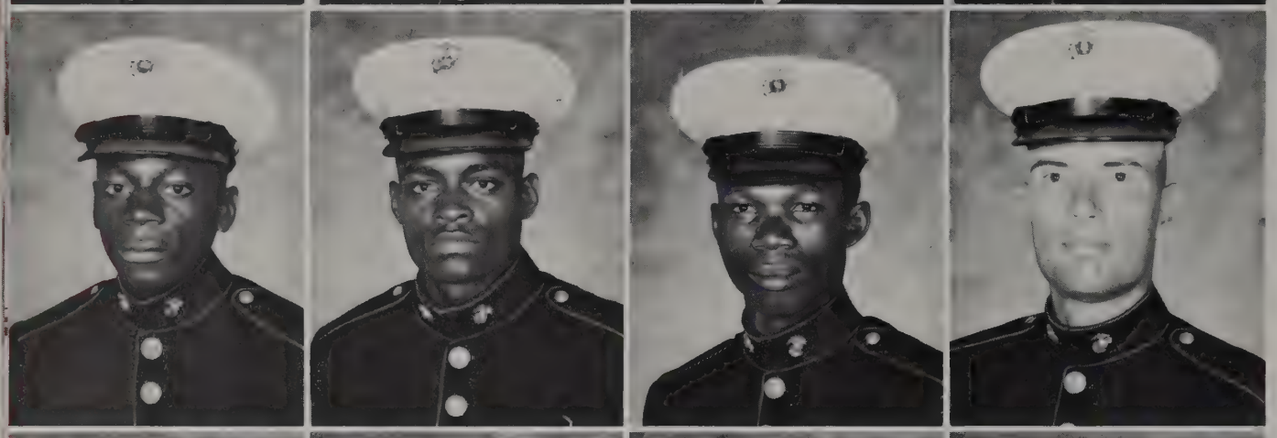


Sgt. J. A. Gibson
Drill Instructor

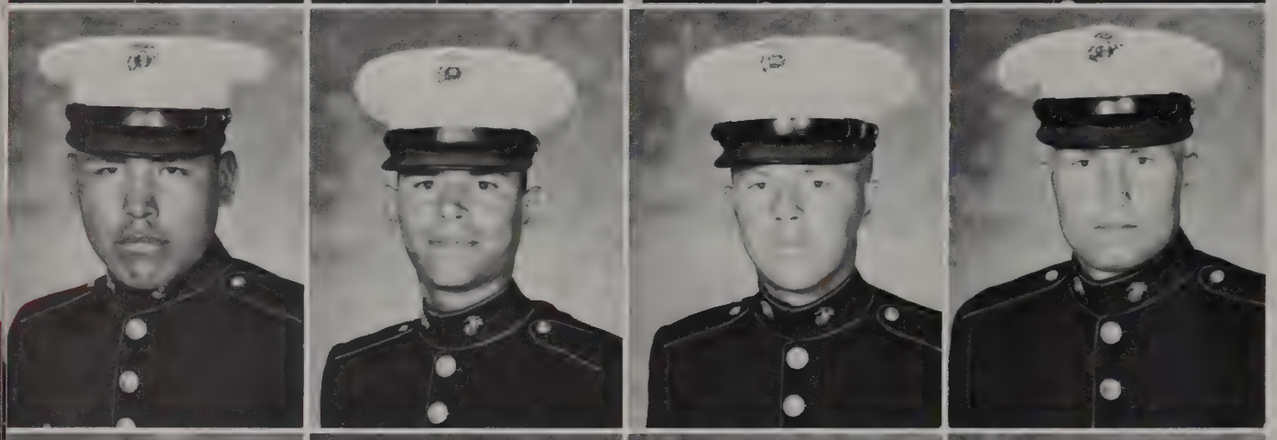




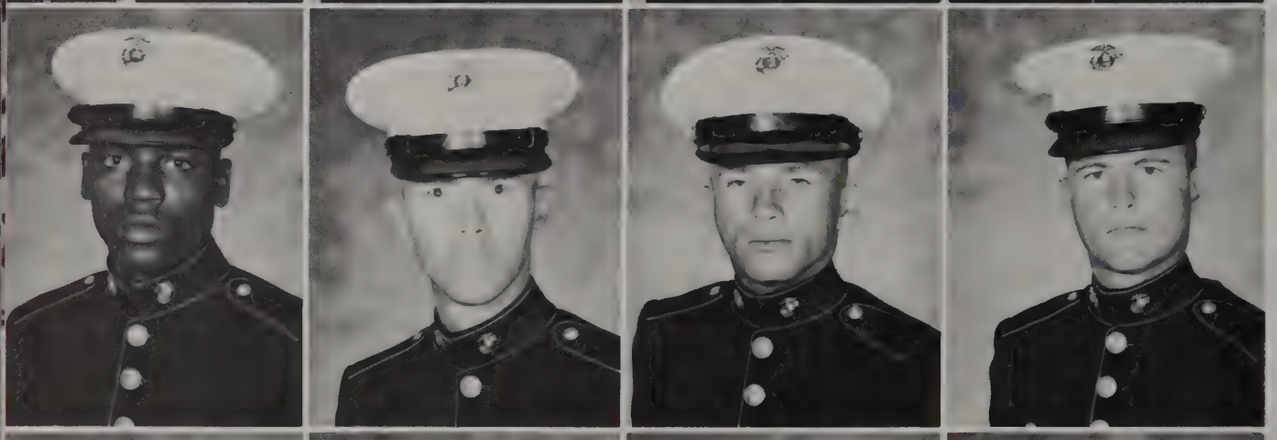
Babin, W. J. Jr.
Blomquist, H. G.
Brescia, P. P.
Bunch, R. E.



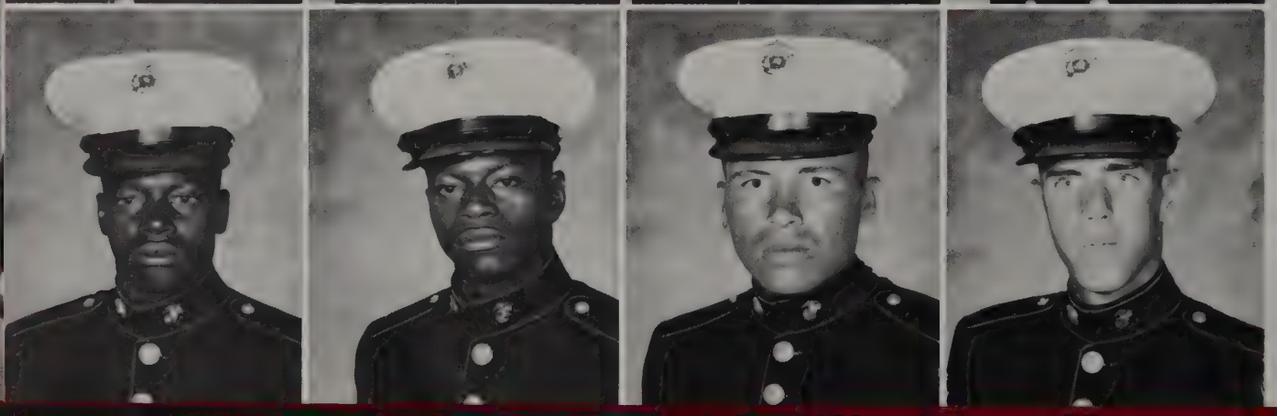
Chambliss, L. Jr.
Conner, D.
Cook, M.
Cooley, T. M.



Crosby, E. E.
Daniel, J. M.
Dodrill, D. D.
Dressler, R. D.



Driver, A. L.
Emmert, R. E.
Ewing, B. K.
Fisse, L. J. Jr.



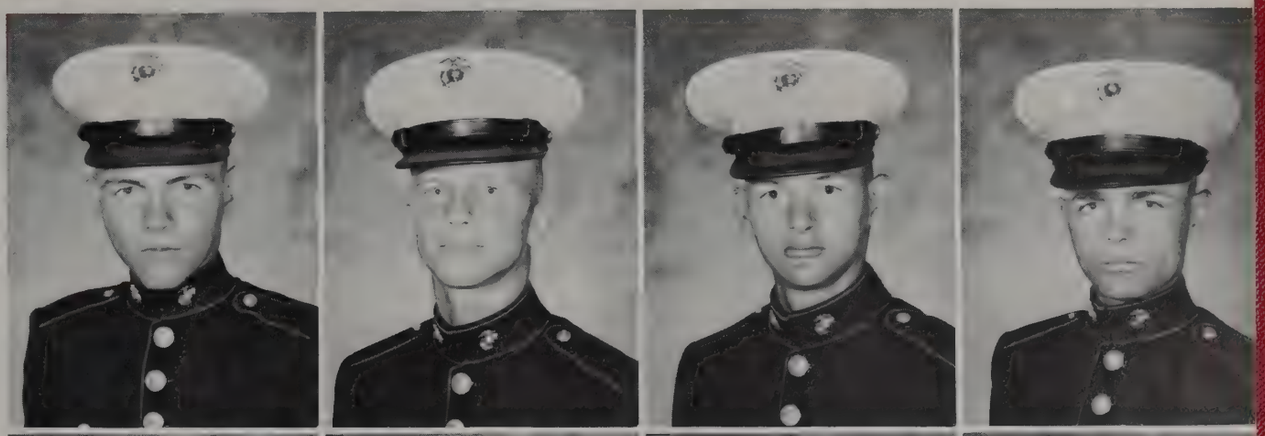
Frazier, F. J.
Frazier, W. J. Jr.
Greene, A. I.
Guedry, P. M.

Hemphill, J. K.

Imholte, G. R.

Jones, R. K.

Knapp, L. E.

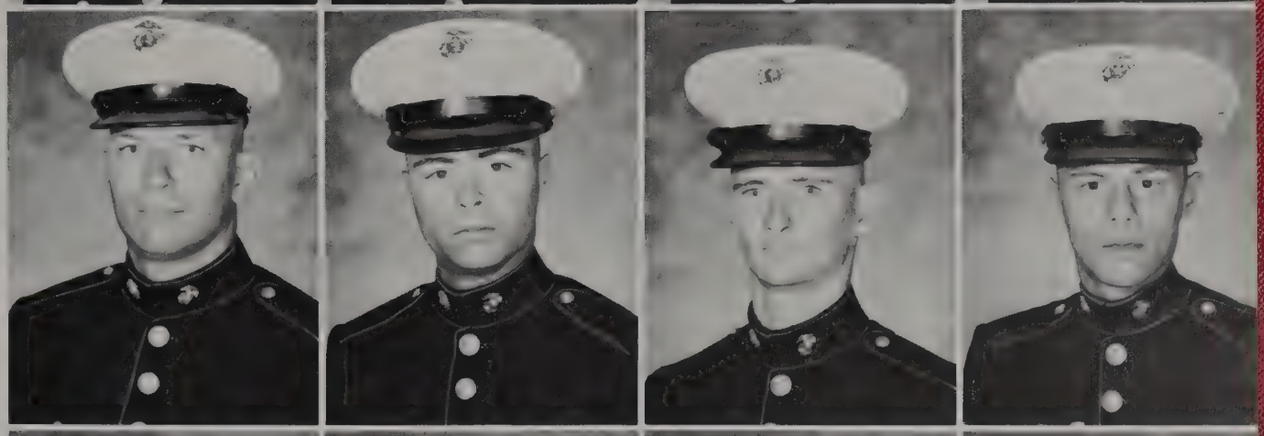


Langley, J. G.

Leahy, J. P.

Littlejohn, R. D.

Lloyd, M. E.

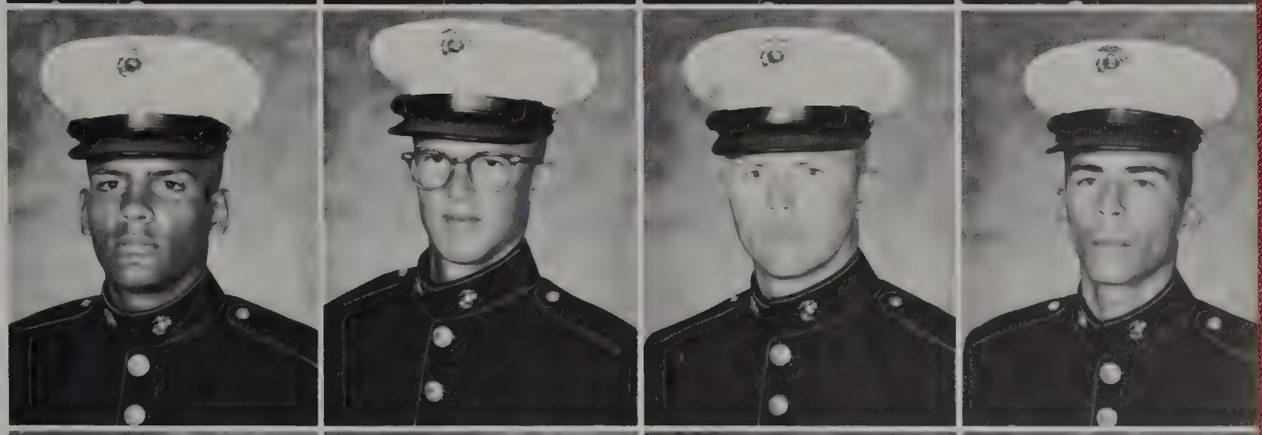


Lopez, R. D.

Marvin, C. C.

Mosley, G. D.

Ontiveros, A. L.



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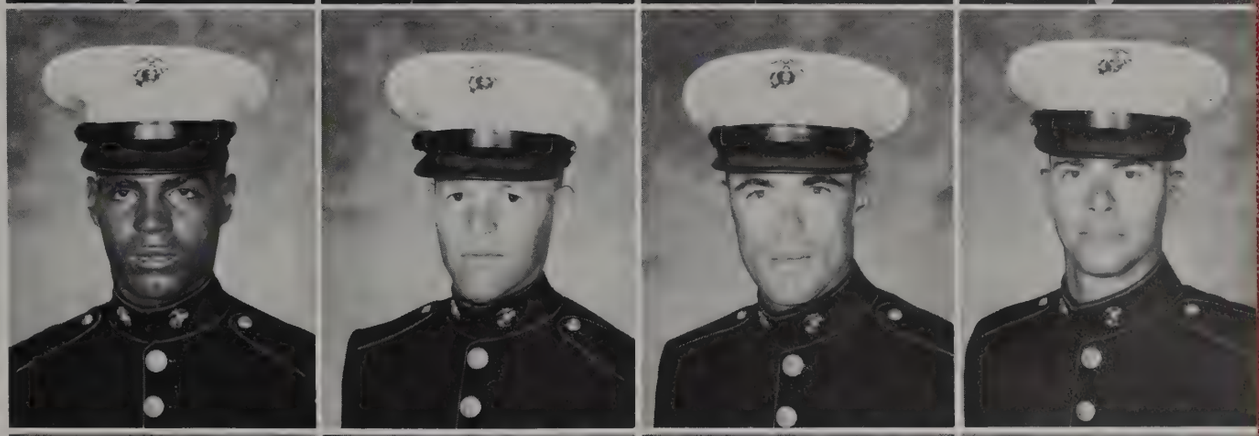
Peterson, D. B.

Petrey, R.

Schmidt, A. R.

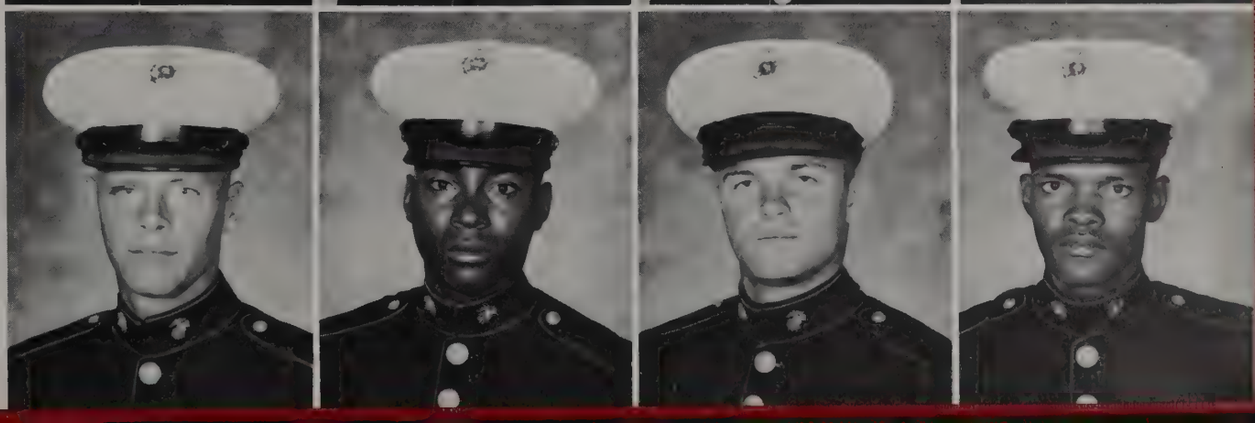


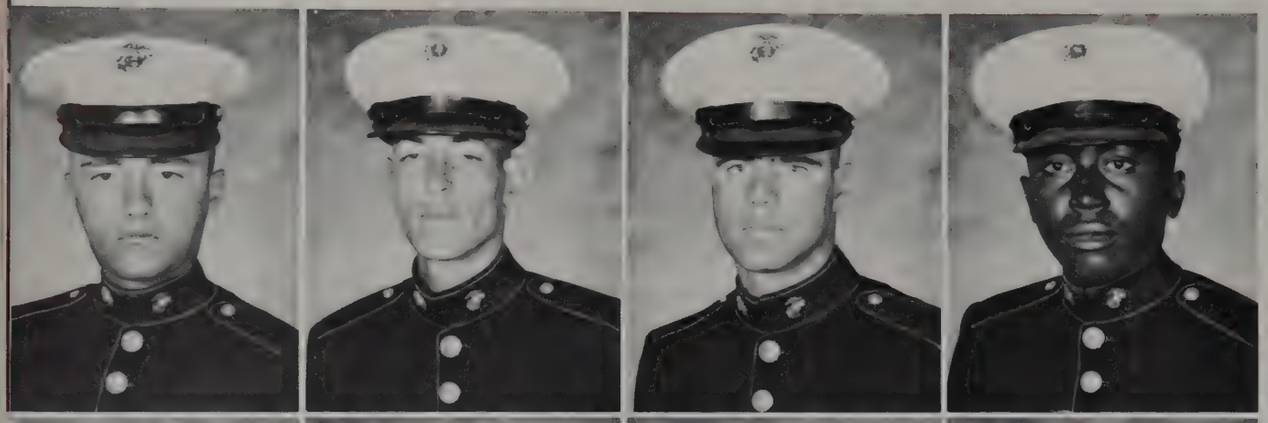
Schomburg, M. A.

Shaw, L. R. Jr.

Shocki, G. P.

Simmons, H. L.



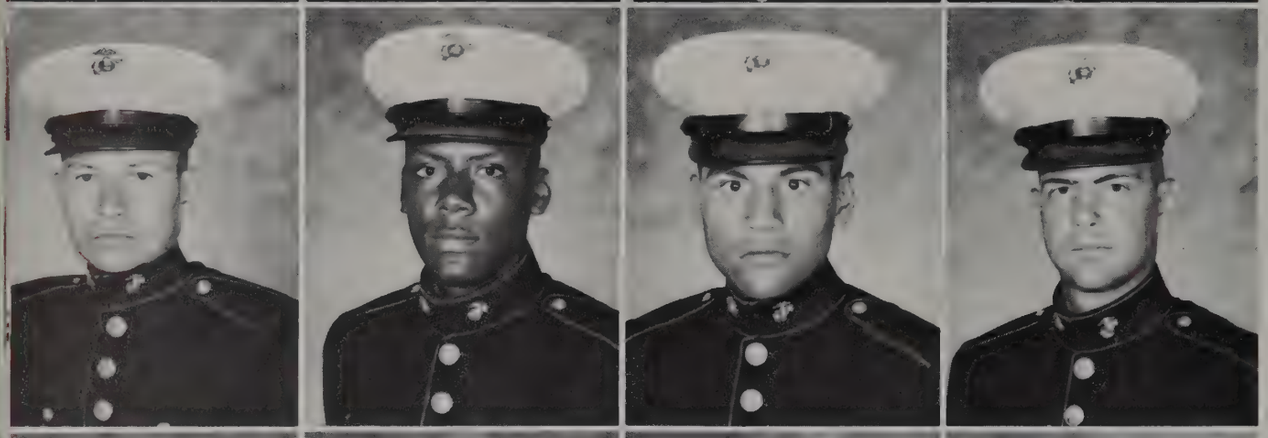


Smith, D. E.

Spencer, J. M.

Sturlese, R. M.

Swift, D.



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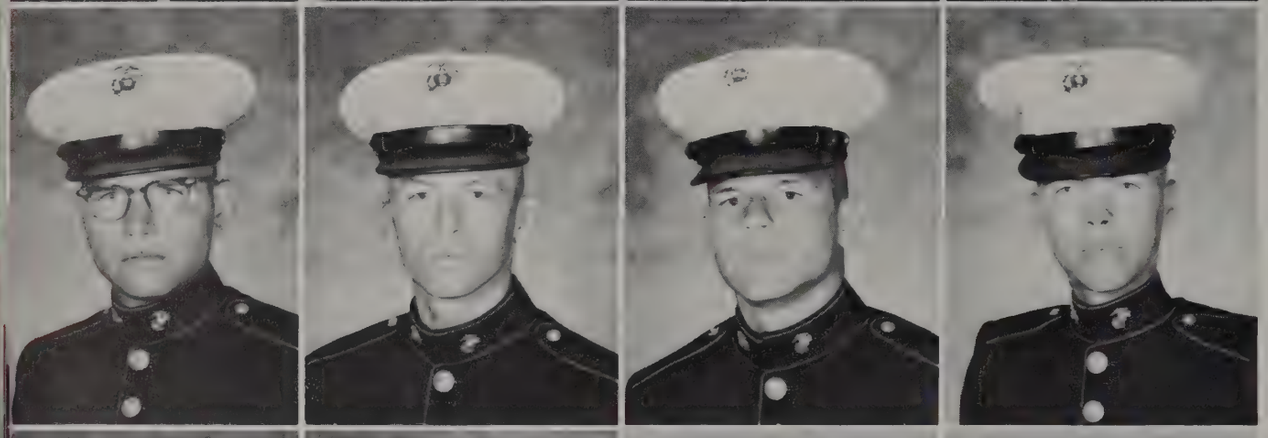
Thomas, M. L.

Trevino, L.

Vonasches, D. M.

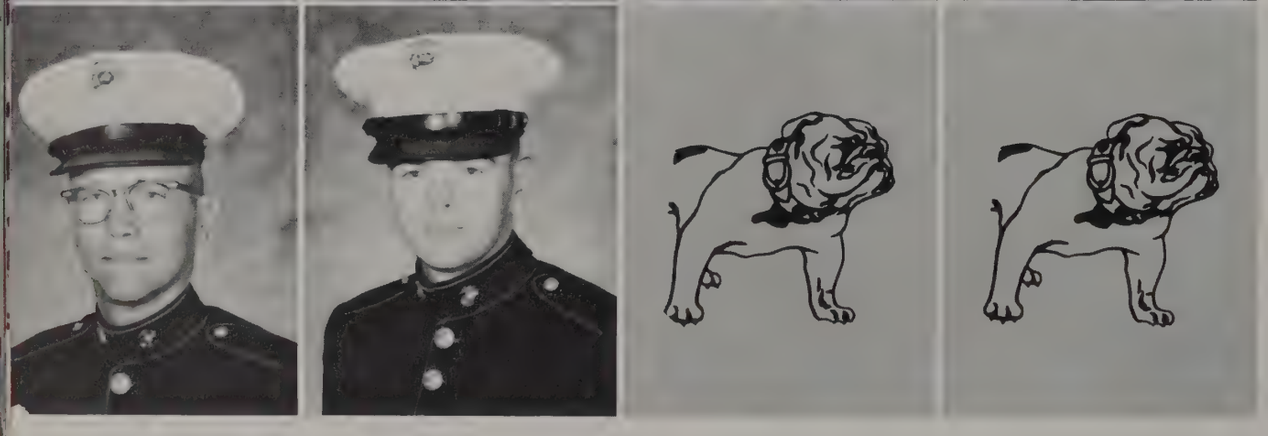


Warden, S. R.

Washburn, J. K.

Wethington, S. T.

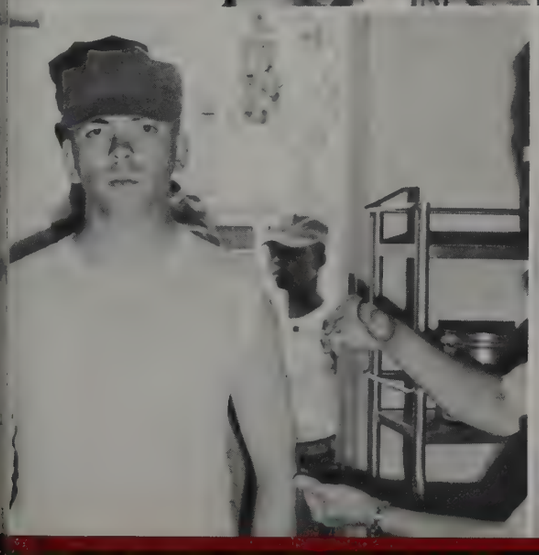
Carter, R. W.



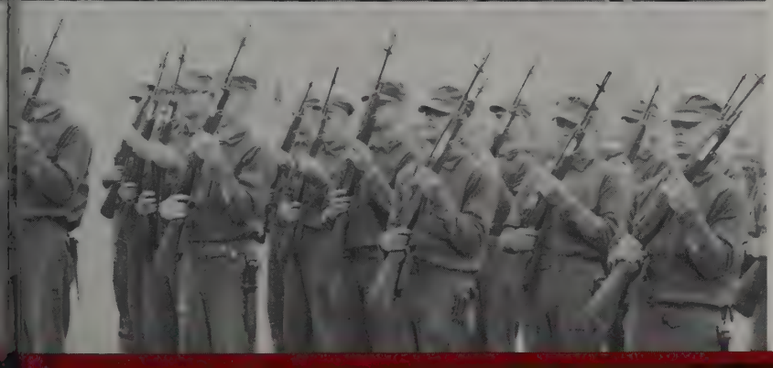
Henson, K. E.

Price, W. C.

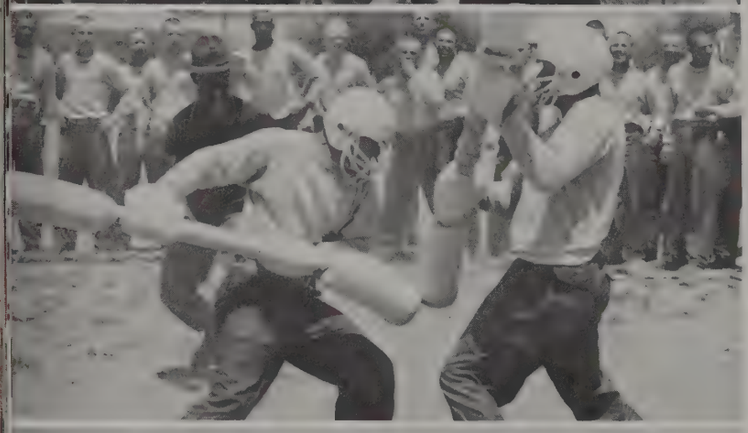
# SHOTS



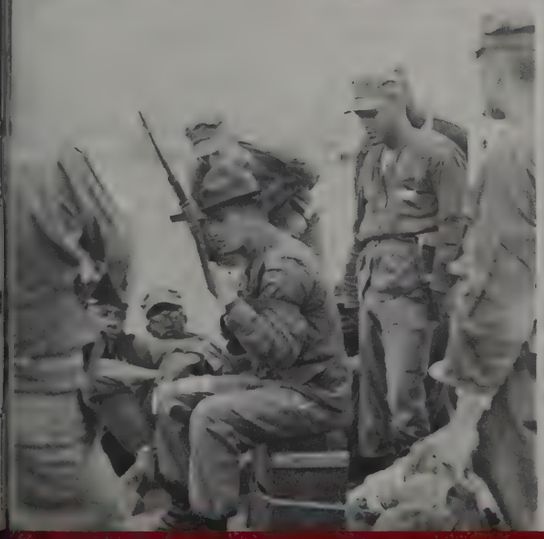
# DRILL

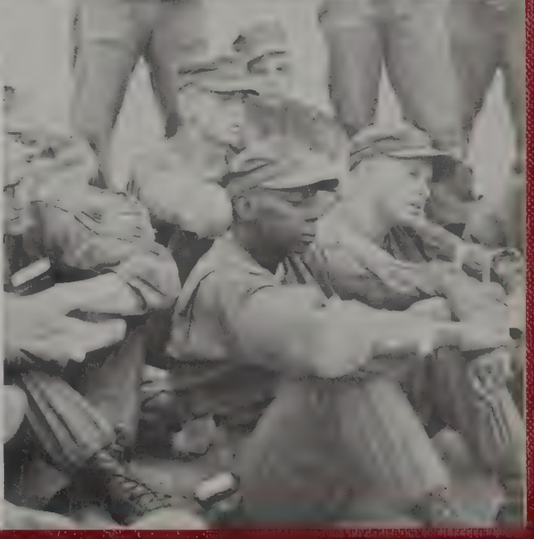


# CLOSE COMBAT

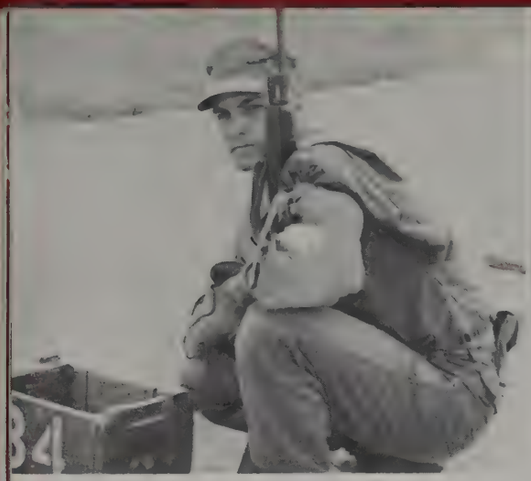


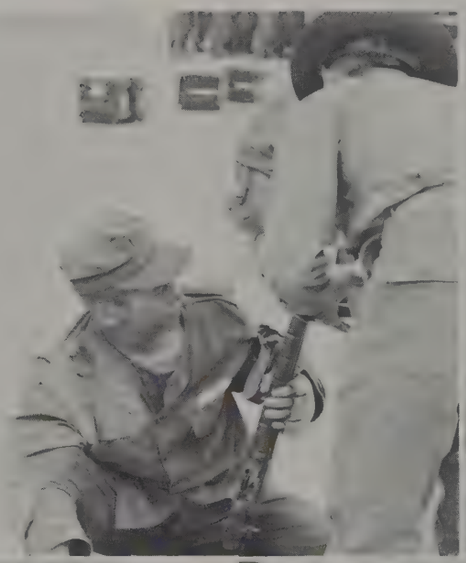
# SNAPPING IN

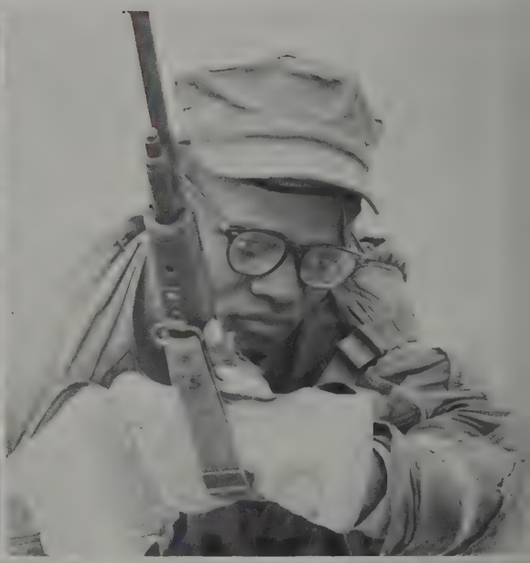


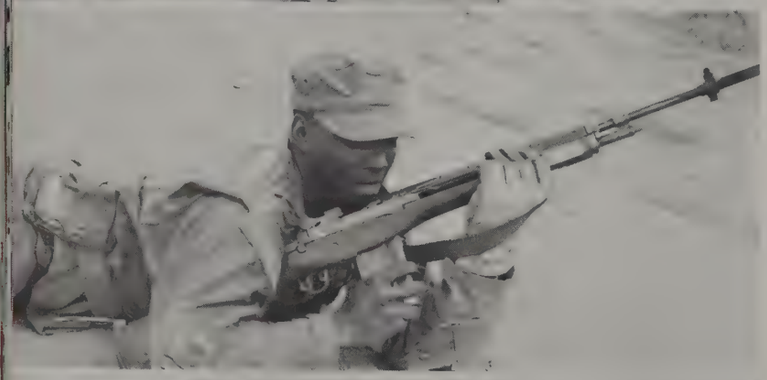


# RECORD DAY

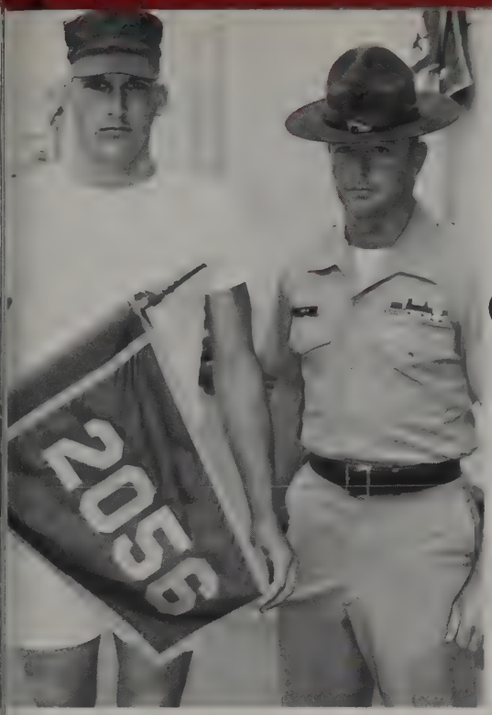


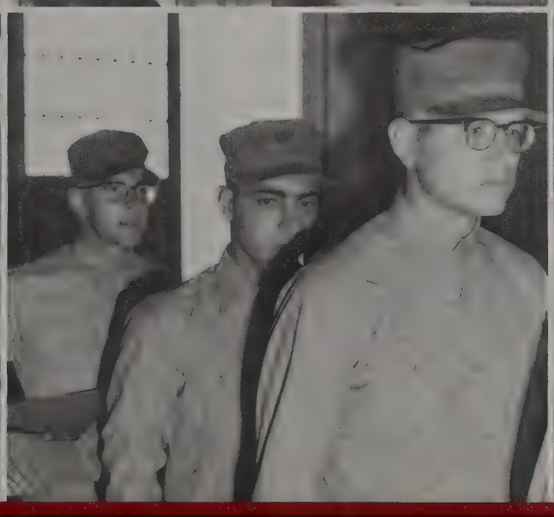




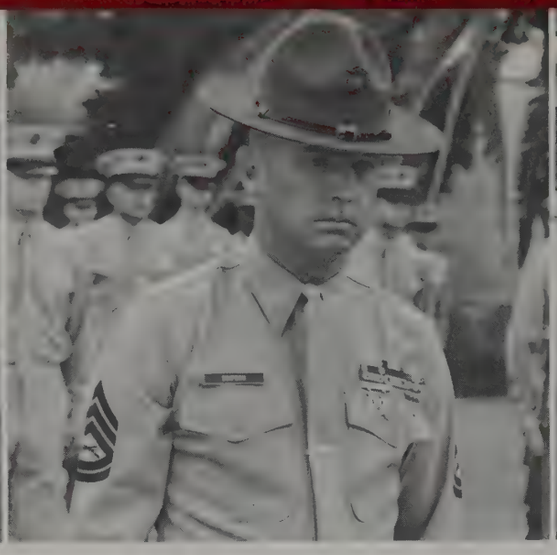


# CLOTHING ISSUE





# C. M. C. PHYSICAL READINESS TEST



# FINAL INSPECTION

# GRADUATION

Jostens Military Publications
U. S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Bldg. 30, San Diego, Calif. 92140

Donald Smith . . . . . Field Editor
Wilson D. Bonsack. . . . Photographer
Ronald G. Williams . . . Photographer